



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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12 November 1992

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Angola

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, leader Jonas Savimbi said in an interview with Lisbon Radio that "everything should be handed over to the United Nations. No more observers." Following talks with UN representative Marrack Goulding, UNITA information minister, Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, noted that "it had become clear that the United Nations has qualitatively and quantitatively been strengthened as an instrument of peace in Angola. The guarantee of a clear-cut peace process was another issue raised" in the talks, Voice of the Black Cockerel reported.

Congo

Conglose prime minister, Stephane Bongho Nouara, has "categorically denied" rumors that he submitted his resignation to President Lissouba, Paris International reported.

Liberia

National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, leader Charles Taylor, addressing the need for the ceasefire, "emphasized that if a bullet flashed on the enemy side, the fighting will again resume," Gbarnga Radio reported.

Togo

On Monday, Prime Minister Koffigoh dismissed the ministers of territorial administration and security and of communication and culture. The ministers refused to leave their positions. AFP reported that Kodjo Agbeyome, minister of the interior, had "implicitly" warned Koffigoh of his impending arrest. However, on Wednesday, "several thousand" people turned up outside the prime minister's office in a rally of support, Lome Radio reported.

Congo**Prime Minister Denies Resignation 'Rumors'***LD1011224492 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 10 Nov 92*

[Interview with Stephane Bongho Nouara, Congolese prime minister, by Nicolas Balique, on the "Afrique Soir" program—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The guest of the "Afrique Soir" program is Congolese Prime Minister Stephane Bongho Nouara. Rumors about his resignation spread yesterday evening but he has denied this categorically. Mr. Bongho Nouara interviewed by Nicholas Balique:

[Nouara] I am here, the president of the republic still trusts me, and I am waiting the opportune moment, if I have to submit my resignation. And if by this act I have to help and enable the country to avoid trouble and resume its development in peace, I will do it with pleasure.

[Balique] So, Mr. Prime Minister, no resignation has been announced for the moment?

[Nouara] No resignation at all. This is not even envisioned.

[Balique] You threatened to dissolve the Congolese parliament. Are you going to carry out this threat?

[Nouara] First of all, it is not a threat. The Constitution makes provision for that. You can see the state in which we have found this country. There are very important decisions to make and for this, one must involve the majority of the national representation, and through this national representation all or almost all the Congolese people must support the government action.

[Balique] Would new legislative elections be undesirable and impossible to envision if only for reasons of financial cost and waste of time of an economic program?

[Nouara] The financial cost will be important, but as we cannot do otherwise to enable recovery of the country, one must absolutely go through this because Congo is not ruled only from the inside. One must have a positive credit with regard to aid from abroad, with the World Bank, the IMF, the Club of Paris, the Club of London, and France which is our main partner. For this, the government of the republic here should have the support of its parliamentary representation which cannot be traded.

[Balique] So, according to you, the solution which looks likely would be simply the dissolution of the assembly. Is President Lissouba going to make this decision?

[Nouara] President Lissouba is a very generous man who is very much preoccupied by the sociological or sociopolitical equilibrium of the country. He would like to go through to the end so that the African will prevail over personal passions and selfishness. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea**President Forms 'Personal' Paramilitary Force***AB1011165192 Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 10
Nov 92*

[Text] Libreville, Nov 10 (AFP)—Equatorial Guinea's military ruler Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has formed a paramilitary force for his personal protection because he mistrusts the regular army, an opposition party said on Tuesday [10 November].

The claim came from the People's Union [UP], two of whose members were detained in the capital Malabo last month for allegedly importing weapons and military trucks.

The party said the military equipment was in fact destined for the paramilitary unit under the guise of simple merchandise and had been discovered by mistake by a customs officer at Bata port on the mainland. In a cover-up, the authorities had arrested Jesus Ela Abeme, a former ambassador to France, and onetime city councillor Domingo Abuy Elo, the UP said.

It said General Obiang's brother-in-law Marcelino Oyono Ntutumu, the communications and transport minister, had bought advanced military equipment in Brazil, using a "secret, unlimited budget" set aside for the paramilitaries. The purchase included trucks, pistols, assault rifles, grenades, heavy machine-guns, ammunition and communications gear, the party said in a statement received in the Gabonese capital.

It said the paramilitary force of 157 men was recruited from Obiang's home district of Mongomo. It was training at a mainland location 228 kilometres (140 miles) from Bata and was headed by one of Obiang's cousins, Major Eustaquio Nseng, assisted by two South American mercenaries, the UP said.

Two personal friends of the president were supposed to take delivery of the materiel at Bata, Spanish nationals Santiago Isaac Ibrahim, a locally born man of Lebanese origin, and Salvador Villarasa, engaged in the tiny West African state's timber industry for the past 15 years. But they too were placed under arrest with the UP members, the statement said.

State radio reported the arrests at the time, but gave no details.

Djibouti

Police Accused in Arhiba 'Massacre'

AB1011190592 Paris AFP in English 1730 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Nov 10 (AFP)—Djibouti's United Front opposition has accused police of opening fire in the Afar-majority Arhiba district of the Djibouti capital, killing and wounding several people overnight Sunday [8 November].

In a statement made available here Tuesday, Front president Mohamed Ahmed Issa said one person was certainly killed while others, dead or wounded, were "driven off in a vehicle to conceal this unspeakable massacre."

The killing indicated that "the logic of war still and always persists" in the minds of the Issa-dominated government, the statement said, adding that the violence came days before an official team was to meet rebels.

No immediate reason for the alleged massacre was given in the statement, but Arhiba is a nestbed of opposition to President Hassan Gouled Aptidon's regime and has seen bloody clashes in the past. [passage omitted]

Kenya

High Court Orders Suspension of Electoral Process

EA1211120792 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1000 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Text] The high court has stopped the Electoral Commission from continuing with the electoral process as announced in the Gazette Notice No. 4887 issued on 3 November. This was a culmination of the suit filed last Friday [6 November] by [opposition] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Kenya, officials challenging the period allocated for the nomination.

In a special issue of the Kenya Gazette of the 3d of November, the chairman of the Electoral Commission, Justice Chesoni, had said each party wishing to participate in the election must finalize nomination of its candidates on or before the 11th of November this year. He had further set the 13th as the day for nomination for the parliamentary elections and required nomination papers to be returned the same day. Odinga and his officials had complained that the dates set for the parliamentary elections was less than 21 days from the date of a notice as required by law. They also complained that the attorney general had amended part of the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act which required that days for parliamentary elections be not less than 21 days after publication of the notice.

In an early morning ruling, Justice Thomas Mbaluto, noted that the attorney general had deleted the word less and inserted the word more. The judge said the attorney

general had no power to change a law enacted by parliament and declared the purported rectification null and void. He said the attorney general has to act for the benefit of everybody and not a group of persons.

[Paris AFP in English in a Nairobi datelined item at 1048 GMT on 12 November adds: "An opposition party won a court battle to change election rules Thursday which could delay Kenya's first multi-party elections in 26 years, planned for December 7. The High Court granted the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (FORD) Kenya an injunction extending the deadline for nomination of parliamentary candidates.

["FORD-Kenya leader Oginga Odinga said parliament had passed legislation setting the minimum period for nominations at "not less than 21 days" from the announcement of an election, but Attorney-General Amos Wako had changed the provision to read "not more than 21 days". Judge Tom Mbaluto ruled that the change was invalid.

"Court sources said the Electoral Commission planned to appeal the ruling, which could mean postponing the elections, which must be held by January 28 under Kenya's Constitution.

"All eight opposition parties have complained that the snap election announced by the government of President Daniel arap Moi last week left them too little time to organise and hold party elections to select candidates. At least seven people have been killed and an opposition leader wounded this week in escalating political violence."]

Democratic Party Offices Destroyed by Fire

EA1011162192 Nairobi KNA in English 1045 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Kakamega, 9 Nov (KNA)—Arsonists last night set ablaze Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) offices in Kakamega town, an adjacent eating house and a tailoring shop. According to a watchman at the DP offices, Mr Josphat Ingosi, a group of people estimated to be around 20 raided the offices at about 1:30am armed with stones and some inflammable liquid which they carried in a sack.

"They ordered me to pour the liquid on the roof of the house [and] set it ablaze but I refused," the watchman narrated to KNA. He said after his refusal to obey their order he was roughed up before they poured the liquid, which was [in] a five-litre container, on the roof of the building and set it on fire. After setting the building ablaze, they left hurriedly in groups of six in a white pick-up whose registration numbers were not visible, the watchman further said. As the watchman tried to shout "hao hao" (there they are) the group also responded by shouting "hao hao" as they went.

Last week there were two unsuccessful attempts to set the same offices ablaze but the plans were thwarted by the

watchman who noticed them and raised an alarm. Nothing was saved from the offices, the hotel and the adjacent tailoring shop according to the watchman who looked shaken. [passage omitted]

Efforts to get DP Bungoma branch officials for comments were fruitless as they were said to have gone back to their residential areas after staying there overnight, but some of the wananchi [citizens] interviewed by KNA said the incident was a cowardly act by non peace-loving people. They said the DP was a registered political party like any other political party in the country and the officials were free to establish their offices anywhere in the country.

Electoral Commission Lists Nomination Procedures

EA1011170492 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] The Electoral Commission today announced the presidential nomination day is Thursday [12 November]. A statement from the commission outlined the procedure in which those nominated by their parties as candidates collect their nomination papers from the commission's headquarters—sixth floor of Anniversary Towers building. They shall be issued with their nomination forms and statutory declaration for election as MPs. Apart from being required to pay by banker's check a nomination fee of 5,000 shillings the presidential candidates are to show that they are registered as an elector and a letter from the sponsoring political party signed by either the national secretary general or executive officer.

IPK To Support FORD-Kenya

EA1011172692 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Nov 92 p 4

[Excerpt] The unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK) yesterday called on all its sympathisers and supporters to rally behind FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Kenya during the multi-party elections. In a statement, the IPK said: "We have decided to give our total support to FORD-Kenya in the forthcoming elections. We, therefore, call upon all our supporters and sympathisers throughout the country to support and vote for FORD-Kenya."

The press statement was signed by IPK's national chairman, Mr. Omar Mwinyi Shimbwa, and the Secretary-General, Mr. Abdulrahman Wandati.

The statement was read out to the press at FORD-Kenya's headquarters at Agip House by the party's deputy national director of elections, Mr. Raila Odinga. Neither Mr. Shimbwa nor Mr. Wandati were present at the press conference which was attended by the FORD-Kenya chairman, Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, and Mr. Munyua Waiyaki, among others.

The deputy director of elections told the press that the two IPK officials had mandated him to issue the statement. The IPK said that it was launched on January 15 this year with, among others, the following aspirations: to bring about a just constitutional government that cherishes the ideals of democracy, human rights and the removal of all forms of discrimination at all levels.

The party said that after applying for registration to the attorney-general and the registrar of societies, the two rejected it, forcing the party to appeal against the decision. "This suit is scheduled to be heard on November 30 at the Mombasa Law Courts."

Yesterday, the IPK officials said that political events in the country were unfolding at a lightning speed, forcing its officials to take a stand. "After carefully considering the political scenario in the country, and holding discussions with our supporters, we sought consultations with all the major opposition political parties in the country and, contrary to what has appeared in the media, IPK wishes to make it crystal clear that it has not formed any joint strategies with the Democratic Party of Kenya (DP)," the statement said. [passage omitted]

U.S. Envoy on Elections; KANU Reacts

EA1111195592

[Editorial Report] Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1800 GMT on 10 November carried the following report: "Outgoing American Ambassador to Kenya Smith Hempstone predicted a tougher line from the U.S. President-elect Bill Clinton's administration. Addressing a joint meeting of the British and German Business Associations at a Nairobi Hotel, Hempstone referred in particular to the policy review National Security 30 most likely to become the blueprint of post-Cold War American policy towards Africa. [sentence as heard] He said under the Clinton administration his friends in KANU [Kenya African National Union] may come to look back on the Hempstone era as the good old days. Hempstone said he was not sanguine about the playing field for multiparty elections in Kenya, quoting dissent within the Electoral Commission, the zoning of areas to the exclusion of other parties, and the requests for the reopening of voter registration books. He said they were particularly disquieted by the attorney general's changing of the time limit within which parties nominate their candidates. However, he added, there was still enough time to correct these anomalies to make the elections free and fair. The cost of not so doing would be prohibitively high for the country."

At 1620 GMT on 11 November, Nairobi KNA in English carried the following reaction in a Nairobi-dated item: "KANU secretary-general Joseph Kamotho this afternoon issued the following statement: KANU Headquarters makes it abundantly clear to all doubting Thomases that the ruling party is committed to ensuring that the forthcoming general elections will be wholly democratic, free, fair and decisive."

"This reassurance should be regarded as a rejoinder to the reported doubts cast on the Kenyan exercise by the outgoing U.S. ambassador, Mr Smith Hempstone, who has yet once again had the audacity to precipitate 'rigging and unfairness,' therefore trying, however vainly, to mislead local and world opinion.

"KANU Headquarters takes strong objection to Mr Hempstone's reported undiplomatic discourtesy toward the head of state and president of the ruling party, H.E. President Moi. The envoy is reported as having told DAILY NATION: 'I have to say, and I hope President Moi is listening, that at the moment I am not sanguine.'

"KANU Headquarters also takes strong objection to Mr Hempstone's arrogant insinuation that the Kenyan electoral commission 'is flawed and does not enjoy the confidence of the people'.

"His demand that the voters' registers be re-opened, ostensibly in order to facilitate the registration of what he calls 'one million young Kenyans who were denied registration because they lacked national identification cards,' is a mischievous re-orchestration of FORD-K's [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya] similar vain attempt to procure postponement of the scheduled general elections. Tens of thousands of other Kenyans have since voters' registration ended attained the age of 18 years. And so have millions of Americans.

Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1600 GMT on 11 November also reports: "The ruling party, KANU, today criticized outgoing U.S. Ambassador Smith Hempstone for what it termed precipitating rigging and unfairness on the forthcoming general elections. A statement from the party secretary general, Joseph Kamotho, said Hempstone was thereby trying to mislead local and world opinion. The party took particular offense at references to the head of state and president of the ruling party, and Hempstone's insinuation that the Electoral Commission is flawed and does not enjoy the confidence of the people. Kamotho said Hempstone's demand that the voters' registers be reopened is a mischievous re-orchestration of opposition party FORD-Kenya's attempt to have the elections postponed."

Television on Meru Deaths; DP's Keen Injured

EA1111215592 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] A chief and two administration policemen have been arrested following a shooting incident in which five people died. Four of the victims died instantly, while the fifth died this morning at the Meru district [Eastern Province] hospital, with five others recovering at the hospital.

Reports indicate trouble started when supporters of two opposing parliamentary candidates in North Imenti [Eastern Province] confronted each other during the nomination exercise last night.

The seat was held by a minister in the office of the president, Jackson Harvester Angaine, in the immediate past parliament.

[In the same newscast, KTN also reports further on Democratic Party Secretary General John Keen's injury in election-related violence: "The secretary general of the Democratic Party [DP] of Kenya, John Keen, was today evening rushed to the M.P. Shah General Hospital after his meet-the-people tour in Ngong Division turned violent. At about 5pm attackers in a pick-up loaded with stones, which had earlier overtaken his convoy of 30 vehicles, stoned Keen at Kitengela, bruising the left side of his face. His skin peeled off after he fell as he attempted to enter his car and escape the violence. Speaking at the hospital, Keen said his political foes were involved in the incident, saying that elections had now begun, and cautioned DP followers against violence, saying it was not a solution. Keen said he would visit Magadi area tomorrow on another meet-the-people tour. DP Chairman Mwai Kibaki and other party officials were at the hospital and pleaded with young Kenyans to resist attempts by politicians to use them as tools of destruction, as politicians could later abandon them. Keen's personal doctor, Dr. Gikonyo, pronounced him as being out of any danger."]

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Reported To Request Sudanese Mediation

EA1011202492 Khartoum SUNA in English 1655 GMT
10 Nov 92

[Text] Mogadishu, 10 Nov (SUNA)—President of the Somali interim government Ali Mahdi has expressed his desire that the Sudan play the role of mediator for achieving reconciliation among the conflicting Somali factions. During a meeting with the visiting Sudanese Committee for Supporting the Somali People affiliated to the Popular Arab and Islamic Congress [on] Tuesday [10 November], Mahdi declared his welcome to any effort exerted by the Sudan for ending the Somali problem. He thanked the Sudan government and people for standing alongside the Somali people in their current tragedy.

Mahdi has criticised Arab and Islamic countries for not assisting the Somali people. Noting that his country had [words indistinct] Western countries [words indistinct]. He said that the problem inflicted on Somalia could happen in any country or part [of] the Islamic world.

The Somali interim government's president went on to say that his government is embarked on efforts for restoring security and stability to Somalia, in addition to reorganising the government and administrative structure.

He explained that his government [was] also carrying out contacts towards the unification of different Somali

factions, adding that a number of meetings were held with the [aim] of convening the general national conference. Efforts are being exerted for achieving reconciliation between the two factions of the USC [United Somali Congress], he said, adding that the conflict among these factions is regarded as the biggest one and through which all the Somali problems could be solved.

At the beginning of the meeting, the committee's delegation has briefed President Ali Mahdi on the campaign being launched by the Popular Islamic Congress on behalf of the Sudanese people for relieving their needy brothers in Somalia.

SNA Official Reports SSDF, SNF Attacks

EA1011171192 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Mr. Abdi Hasan Awale Qeydid, internal affairs secretary, has issued a statement on unprovoked attacks carried out by forces of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front [SSDF] and the Somali National Front [SNF]. The attacks were carried out on 3 November. These forces attacked settlements and villages of Docol, War Galo, (Biyo Macow), Bohol, and Qorqor, all of which are located in Mudug region controlled by the Somali National Alliance [SNA].

In his statement, the secretary said the objective of the unprovoked attacks was aimed at sabotaging the recent peace call announced on 2 November by Mr. Farah Aidid, chairman of the SNA, who is also chairman of the United Somali Congress [USC], with a view to halting the shedding of Somali blood. The objective of the SSDF and SNF was to return the bloodsucker Siad Barre to power for the second time and also to capture new territories. The internal affairs secretary added that during the attacks children, women, and elderly people were killed, economic infrastructure, wells, boreholes and livestock destroyed. The secretary said SSDF and SNF were also committing unprovoked attacks in the districts of Adaddo Balanballe and (Hananbuuro) village in Galguduud region which are also under the control of the SNA.

The expansionist attacks and aggression were clearly proved by the claims the groups made to the BBC Somali service on 5 November that they had captured Wisil locality, 60 km west of Hobyo District. The groups were using the BBC Somali service, which is currently the mouthpiece of the remnants of Siad Barre's forces and their supporters.

Therefore, the secretary said, the SNA would like to draw the attention of Somali organizations, the Somali people, the world, and the United Nations to the fact that the SNA has the right to defend itself, adding that any consequences arising from insecurity in those areas should be blamed on the attacking groups. The SNA forces and all their supporters are called upon to teach another unforgettable lesson to the SSDF and SNF, which are implementing the objectives of the remnants of Siad Barre's forces.

Uganda

Prime Minister on Demobilizing 50,000 Soldiers

EA1211085392 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. George Cosmas Adyebo, has said that demobilization of about 50,000 soldiers will definitely reduce the budgetary expenditure on defense so that the released funds can be allocated to priority sectors of the economy. The prime minister, who was inaugurating the Uganda Veterans' Assistance Board, in Kampala today, thanked the international community for its pledge of \$23 million to assist the Uganda Government to implement the program. Mr. Adyebo implored the Veterans' Assistance Board to ensure that the funds are put to good use and advised them to consider appointing ex-soldiers as district veteran officers.

The chairman of the Uganda Veterans' Assistance Board, Major General Elly Tumwine, pledged on behalf of the board to do their best to meet the challenge. He said the board has an obligation to the demobilized soldiers and the nation at large.

De Klerk Optimistic About Roundtable Talks

MB1011093992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] Pretoria Nov 10 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk expressed optimism on Tuesday [10 November] that future round-table talks would result in a government of national unity in South Africa. He said the present government and other parties would then be able to jointly tackle the country's most vexing problem of economic growth. There could only be an economic breakthrough once a political breakthrough had been achieved, Mr de Klerk said. He was speaking at a ceremony in Pretoria where the ambassadors of Lesotho and Hungary presented their credentials. Mr de Klerk said the government was already addressing the problems of poverty, unemployment, education, health services and housing, but its efforts were constrained by the economy.

Both envoys—Dr. Andras Gergely from Hungary and Mr. Joseph Mollo from Lesotho—are the first ambassadors to be posted to South Africa by their countries. Mr. Mollo said he appreciated the danger that violence posed for the democratisation processes in Lesotho and South Africa, but was encouraged by the resolve of both countries to persevere. The two countries should have established normal relations long ago, he said. Mr. de Klerk said Lesotho's initiative to establish full diplomatic relations with Pretoria should be followed by other countries in the region, so that the enormous potential of the region could be unlocked.

Dr. Gergely, speaking in Afrikaans, said a democratisation process similar to South Africa's was in progress in Hungary. In both instances, he said, the legitimacy of the present government should be recognized because this was the only way the transition process could work. Mr. de Klerk said both countries were struggling with the problem of how minority rights should be accommodated.

'Breakthrough' Achieved in Labor Relations

MB0911134192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1243 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 9 SAPA—The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] and government have reached an accord which is a breakthrough for labour relations, COSATU Secretary-General Jay Naidoo said on Monday [9 November]. Agreement was reached at a meeting between the government and COSATU on Friday on issues such as the extension of basic labour rights to farmworkers and domestic servants, Mr Naidoo said in Johannesburg.

The accord, a follow-up to the September, 1990 Laboria minute, was a breakthrough, he said. The agreement covers the Labour Relations Act (LRA), the Workman's Compensation Act, the Unemployment Insurance Fund Amendment Act and legislation governing farmworkers and domestic workers.

In terms of the agreement, Manpower Minister Leon Wessels will introduce legislation in Parliament next year to extend the Labour Relations Act and the Wage Act to farmworkers, Mr Naidoo said. In addition, the Department of Manpower will submit draft legislation to Mr Wessels by March 31 next year to extend the basic conditions of employment act to domestic workers, and also agreed that an amended version of the LRA be extended to domestic workers.

The agreement also envisages that the National Manpower Commission (NMC) be launched in a restructured form by the end of January, Mr Naidoo said.

The two parties agreed to work towards a labour dispensation more in line with international standards as set out in the report of a International Labour Organisation (ILO) fact-finding mission which visited South Africa earlier this year. Mr Naidoo said cosatu and government agreed to set up a committee, including representatives of the South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs and the National Council of Trade Unions and the chairman of the NMC, to meet as soon as possible to plan details of how the recommendations of the ILO mission could be implemented.

COSATU will also be given the opportunity to voice its objections against a proposed bill containing legislation for public service workers, the Public Sector Labour Relations Bill, which was not passed during this year's parliamentary session, in the event of the bill being tabled during next year's parliamentary session.

Mr Wessels will also invite people to serve on a task team to discuss the National Training Board [NTB]. The team will meet this year to define its terms of reference which will be referred for ratification to a NTB meeting by the end of January.

In terms of the accord, Mr Wessels will introduce legislation at next year's parliamentary session to create a national labour appeal court. Judges will be appointed by South Africa's chief justice and the court's decision will be final.

Charges of 'Secret Agreement' on CCB Denied

MB1011175792 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] Defense Minister Gene Louw has denied that any secret agreement is being reached to give members of the former Civil Cooperation Bureau, CCB, the opportunity to remain silent on secret operations.

Mr. Louw, who brought an early Christmas message to members of the Highway Commando in Pinetown, told journalists later that the only agreement reached between the government and members of the former CCB, related to their compensation regarding the termination of their services. The former CCB has been disassociated from a

death threat allegedly made by former CCB member, Ferdi Barnard, against the editor of the VRYE WEEK-BLAD, Mr. Max du Preez.

Former CCB Personnel Manager Wessel Huyser, an alias, said in a statement in Pretoria that Mr. Barnard had been dismissed from the CCB in March 1989 for security reasons, and by his own admission he was a fringe member of the unit. Mr. Huyser was referring to reports that Mr. Barnard allegedly forced Mr. du Preez and a colleague, Mr. Jacques Pauw, off the road at a Johannesburg hotel and threatened them with death.

SADF 'Dirty Tricks' To Discredit ANC Aired

MB1211113692 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
12 Nov 92 pp 1, 3

[Report by Jacques Pauw: "SADF Dirty Tricks Exposed"]

[Text] The SADF [South African Defense Force] launched a clandestine operation—"Project Echoes"—in April this year to discredit the ANC [African National Congress], according to top-secret military documents in THE STAR's possession.

The revelation of the project—personally approved by Chief of the Army General Georg Meiring—has been described as a "bombshell" by people involved in attempts to restart multiparty talks. They say it indicates that State structures and funds are being used to undermine one of the Government's main negotiating partners.

According to the SADF documents, Project Echoes aimed to discredit the ANC by gathering and feeding information to journalists about alleged links between Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing; MK] and the Irish Republican Army and Palestine Liberation Organisation.

British journalists and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] were to be used to publicise the information. The project was aborted after the arrest of Military Intelligence agents Leon Flores and Captain Pamela du Randt in London in April, the month in which the project was launched.

SADF documents show that Project Echoes was personally approved by Meiring and a senior Military Intelligence officer, Brigadier Ferdi van Wyk.

In another top-secret document dated May 11 this year, a senior counter-intelligence officer, naval Captain J.B.M. Imrie, said: "Project Echoes, a project by the Chief of the Army, has as its objective the discrediting of the ANC (Umkhonto we Sizwe)."

This document and others in possession of THE STAR are the first proof that the SADF has been conducting a carefully co-ordinated campaign to undermine the ANC politically—in South Africa and internationally.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus told THE STAR the revelations once again "proved it was impossible to negotiate with the Government on a basis of trust.

"The ANC has always known that the SADF is misused for political purposes by the Government, and this shows how urgent it is to get the security forces under multiparty control."

Giving the project his official stamp of approval in a top-secret memorandum to Military Intelligence on April 8 this year, Meiring wrote that through contacts in the British press and by using SABC London correspondent Cliff Saunders, a connection between the ANC and the IRA would be exposed.

Meiring approved the expenditure of R[Rand]20,167, documents show, to send Military Intelligence operatives du Randt and Flores to London to probe alleged links between the ANC and IRA.

Du Randt and Flores were arrested by the British Anti-Terrorist Squad on April 15 this year on suspicion of recruiting Ulster Loyalists to assassinate former security police captain Dirk Coetzee. They were detained for six days before being deported back to South Africa.

After the attempted assassination plan was revealed in the British media, the SADF released a statement saying the two operatives were sent to London to investigate a possible link between Umkhonto and IRA terrorists.

According to the secret SADF documents, Military Intelligence received information in August and November last year and in March this year that there was evidence of links between MK and the IRA.

The SADF believed, according to the documents, but produced no proof, that Eleanor Kasrils, wife of ANC national working committee member Ronnie Kasrils, was responsible for strengthening the links between the two organisations.

A right-wing British Conservative MP, Andrew Hunter, also provided Military Intelligence with information through a book he was writing.

"According to this (the book), there are definite links between the IRA and the ANC," the SADF concluded.

In another SADF document, dated June 5 this year, Chief of Staff Intelligence General C.P. "Joffel" van der Westhuizen informed the National Intelligence Service: "Planning was initiated for Flores, who had the necessary personal contacts, and Captain du Randt, who had the necessary media contacts in the United Kingdom, to collect the information, make the facts known to Hunter and to decide whether the facts should be presented to the British media, thus achieving the objective of the operation.

"Use would be made, if necessary, of the services of Cliff Saunders, presently in the United Kingdom."

In one of the documents, the SADF said the Minister of Defence and the Chief of the SADF had been informed that the campaign to discredit the ANC was "contaminated" by Flores, who decided to act "according to his own agenda." Flores was accused by the SADF of going to London and deciding on his own to motivate the assassination of Coetzee.

After Flores and Du Randt were deported to SA, the SADF launched an urgent investigation into the alleged assassination attempt on Coetzee. Flores was subsequently fired.

The SADF documents suggest that another part of Project Echoes involved a trip by Flores to the U.S. to arrange an interview with former ANC detainee Mervyn Fortune, who had allegedly been tortured in the Quatro detention camp.

An army spokesman said last night he was not prepared to comment on a document that formed part of a judicial inquest. He believed that the SADF documents were to be tabled at the inquest on the death of lawyer Bheki Mlangeni.

The SADF spokesman added: "Commenting on the proceedings, or evidence before such inquest, is forbidden under the Inquest Act and the army is therefore unable to comment."

The chief editor of the SABC's television news department, Johan Pretorius, said the corporation's representative in London did receive information about a possible link between MfC, the IRA and the PLO. After evaluating the information, he decided it did not warrant a story.

Minister Signs Aviation Agreement With Bahrain

*MB1011173422 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1556 GMT 10 Nov 92*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 10 SAPA—An aviation agreement between South Africa and Bahrain was signed in Pretoria on Tuesday [10 November] night.

The memo of understanding was signed by Bahraini Minister of Development and Industry Yusuf al-Shirawi and South African Transport Minister Dr. Piet Welgemoed, following an application by Flitestar.

South African Transport Ministry spokesperson Elsa Kruger said the memo was a precursor to a complete bilateral aviation agreement that would see Gulf Airways instituting reciprocal flights to South Africa.

She said it was the first such aviation agreement with a Gulf state.

Bahrain, an island smaller than New York City and with a population of half a million, moved into the area of international "offshore" banking when its oil reserves were depleted in the 1970s.

Shortly after his arrival in South Africa on Monday evening Mr. al-Shirawi said there was a distinct possibility of setting up a banking operation in South Africa.

Regarding the establishment of an official trade mission in South Africa Mr. al-Shirawi said: "We are exploring now... we want to establish communications and would like to get the financial lines in place."

He said he would hold discussions with major banks and industry in South Africa, with a view to increasing ties with Bahrain.

During his four day visit Mr. al-Shirawi will also address businessmen at a seminar directed at promoting closer commercial links between Bahrain and South Africa.

Bahrain is a major financial centre in the Gulf with numerous banks and insurance companies. It has a freely convertible currency linked to the United States dollar and has no exchange control restrictions on the repatriation of capital, profits and dividends.

Bahrain's aluminium smelter operation is the largest non-oil industry in the Gulf and the country, besides treating domestically produced crude oil, also process oil from Saudi Arabia. Refined petroleum accounts for over 75 per cent of Bahrain's exports.

Inkatha To Support Peace Meeting in Natal

*MB0911134392 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000
GMT 9 Nov 92*

[Text] The stage is set for a top-level peace meeting in Natal. Inkatha says it will support such a meeting which the ANC [African National Congress] proposed last week. Craig Doonan reports:

[Dunon] ANC Leader Nelson Mandela has reiterated a call for an urgent peace meeting in Natal. IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] Walter Felgate says his party will support any peace initiative convened by the National Peace Accord. The ANC has suggested that Natal's Regional Dispute Resolution Committee, the RDRC, convene the meeting which should be attended by the National Peace Accord Executive Committee, as well as international observers. Felgate says Mandela's call has come late as this type of meeting was mooted some time ago. Nevertheless he says Inkatha will support such talks which could help end Natal's political violence. RDRC Co-Chairman M.C. Pretorius meanwhile says the meeting will be a positive step, and he says the peace accord structures are all set for the talks which could take place as soon as next week.

EC Observers Arrive To Monitor Natal Violence

*MB0911154792 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 9 Nov 92*

[Text] Four observers from the European Community [EC] have joined a host of other international and local

unrest monitors in Natal. As Craig Doonan reports, the monitors were officially introduced to the local media this afternoon:

[Doonan] The four monitors have pledged to help initiate dialogue and reconciliation in Natal. Team leader Joao da Silva says their main task is to monitor the structures of the National Peace Accord and help implement its mechanisms. He says although their terms of reference is limited, the team will do all it can to help bring peace. Da Silva says this is the first EC observer mission to operate outside Europe. He says this is an indication of how seriously the EC views the South African conflict.

Further on Monitors' Arrival

MB0911175692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1730 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Excerpt] Durban Nov 9 SAPA—Four observers from the European Community have joined other international and local unrest monitors in Natal and have pledged to help initiate talks and reconciliation. The four arrived in Durban last week and were officially presented to the media on Monday [9 November] afternoon. Their main task involves monitoring the structures of the National Peace Accord in Natal and helping implement its mechanisms, said team leader Joao da Silva, a Portuguese diplomat who previously spent nearly five years in Durban as Portuguese consul-general. [passage omitted]

The EC group brings to 22 the number of international observers in Natal. These include Commonwealth and United Nations monitors. Mr da Silva's team comprises Christine Kleinschmidt, a chief police inspector in Germany; Pieter Straub, a chief police inspector in the Netherlands; and Aidan Reid, a police inspector in Ireland.

ANC-IFP Clash in N. Zululand, Two Dead

MB1011133892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1220 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] Durban Nov 10 SAPA—Two people were killed and nine houses gutted when fighting erupted on Monday between people thought to be African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters at kwaMbonambi near Mtubatuba in northern Zululand, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Tuesday. Police said scores of people from the Mthethwa District had fled their homes since fighting erupted. A beerhall and a shop were also set alight. Police and the Army have been deployed in the area.

11 November Review of Current Events, Issues

MB1111120992

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Van der Merwe Resignation—National Party Secretary General Stoffel van der Merwe's decision to quit politics is a "bad sign for President de Klerk" says the Johannesburg THE STAR in English in its second editorial on page 14 on 11 November. The paper notes that he is the third member of De Klerk's team to leave in less than six months and that all three were "committed to reform and a negotiated settlement." THE STAR says there have been "hints that the three men are tainted by corruption in or near sectors of the public service." While this may have been a factor in their decisions, it says they may also have been influenced by "fatigue and disillusionment, induced by the arduous challenge of negotiating a settlement." The paper concludes that that is a "challenge South Africa cannot avoid."

BUSINESS DAY

Corruption in Lebowa—"Hundreds of millions of rands go down the drain in a tinpot and nearly bankrupt homeland," says the Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English in its page 12 lead editorial on 11 November, and the government "bleats: 'Don't blame us.'" "The buck stops in Pretoria, because that is where ultimate accountability lies." "The problem is not homelands, or Africa, or even apartheid. The cause of the easy lucrative existence enjoyed by so many Lebowa public servants was that nobody stopped them." The paper notes the Lebowa administration "was ill qualified" to apply the accounting controls and financial discipline needed to check where the money was going, but Pretoria's attitude was that it could not interfere because Lebowa was autonomous. It contrasts this attitude to with that taken toward Ciskei where Pretoria "put in its own man as Finance Minister." BUSINESS DAY concludes that the Lebowa report "not only shows the inordinate cost of an administration allowed to pay too many people to do too little work" but also the "vast additional cost of essential services because of corruption in hospitals, schools and pensions departments." Finance Minister Derek Keys might not need to give 13 billion rands "to the homelands next year if he puts his own finance officials into all 10 instead of just one."

SOWETAN

Corruption in Homelands—Commenting on the De Meyer Commission's findings of "gross negligence, embezzlement and incompetence" in the Lebowa government, the 11 November issue of the Johannesburg SOWETAN in English in its page 8 editorial says that it was too much to expect clean administration from the "inherently corrupt" homeland system and is "no surprise." Neither does it find it surprising that the minister of land and regional affairs is "not confident" that the same level of corruption was not rampant in other self-governing territories. The scale of the corruption uncovered is mindboggling. The paper says the South African Government "must bear most of the blame" and has "failed in its moral and fiscal responsibility" to see

that homeland subsidies are properly accounted for. It says the government "often turns a blind eye to corruption in the homelands to protect the subservient and allied despots who run them." Thus, it says, those involved in the talks on the country's future are faced with the problem both of reincorporating the homelands and "purging" their "corrupt officialdom."

12 November Review

MB1211143092

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Government Loses Control of Homelands, Security Forces—"The government has lost control, utterly," warns a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 November. The homelands are "rife with corruption and self-aggrandisement," and the security forces "do exactly as they please. Maladministration and sloth in State departments are accepted as the consequence of some unfortunate law of nature." "A governing elite—with its subservient and grateful bureaucracy in tow—simply came to believe there was no need for accountability. The homeland's masters and sponsors continue to set no example when it comes to their own responsibility for corruption. In Pretoria as in Lebowa, everyone washes their hands."

400 AIDS Infections Per Day—A second editorial on the same page also believes South Africa has "lost the battle to prevent AIDS. At best, according to one of the country's foremost authorities, all that can now be done is to try to control it." The latest statistics, after research done in Soweto, show that "while 200 women were found to be HIV-positive during the first eight months of the year, up to 20,000 women in the township could be similarly affected. Estimates put the number of new infections in South Africa at 400 a day."

BUSINESS DAY

'Cosy' Government-COSATU Labor Deals—A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 12 November comments on the labor accord between the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, and Manpower Minister Leon Wessels. "As far as process is concerned, employers and some unions have been left somewhat bemused at their exclusion from the talks that led to the deal. And well they might be, even though most have found nothing objectionable in the contents." Both should "take care not to make a habit of reaching cosy, bilateral deals."

SOWETAN

Criticism of 6,000 Colored Teachers' Retrenchment—President F.W. de Klerk "is showing us that he is a chip off the old apartheid block," declares a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 November. President De Klerk has announced the retrenchment of 6,000 teachers, despite an undertaking

by Education and Culture Minister Abe Williams, in the House of Representatives, that the retrenchments would be shelved. Figures released by the South African Institute of Race Relations show that teacher-pupil ratios for colored schools are worse than those for white and Indian schools. "Radicals have always said De Klerk was putting on an act and would once more be his old apartheid self. It is happening sooner than we expected."

* Poll Belies NP Claim of White Support

03AF0113A Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans* 18 Sep 92 p 16

[Article: "NP and Pik Perpetrate Self-Deception Concerning Whites Who Can Win Open Election"]

[Text] Pik Botha's claim that three million whites will support the NP [National Party] in a nationwide nonracial election is presumptuous.

So says Dr. Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), in a sharply worded statement in reaction to Mr. Botha's address to the Free State Congress of the NP.

During that address, Mr. Botha "proved" statistically that the NP would be able to win a multiracial election.

Dr. Treurnicht stated clearly that the CP will not be prepared to support a party that turns its back on the Afrikaner people.

Neither does he support power sharing within a unitary state, and gives equally little support to the notion of an interim government or a single constitution for all of South Africa including the black states.

Mr. Botha's evidence for stating that the NP will be able to win a multiracial election is falsified by an opinion poll taken by the reliable, and leftist, South African Institute of International Affairs (SAII). Their annual poll has already proven to be absolutely correct.

According to these opinion polls, nearly 44 percent of the white population of South Africa feels that reform measures must not result in any advance of blacks into the parliament. Given the fact that this is the stated goal of the NP reform measures, it amounts to a total rejection of the government initiatives.

In addition, some 50 percent of the whites feel that negotiations must not be carried on with the ANC alone, and more than 72 percent feel that the expanding influence of the ANC must be stopped immediately.

Professor Willem Kleynhans, a well-known political commentator from Pretoria, describes Mr. Botha's utterances as completely ridiculous in the light of these discoveries.

He says that the NP is building its house on sand and that they themselves and the whites are deceiving people by pretending that the NP can win a multiracial election.

"This is the greatest self-deception that anyone can perpetrate," says Prof. Kleynhans. "I cannot denounce this utter nonsense strongly enough myself."

Prof. Kleynhans explains that the SAIH figures make it clear that the majority of white South Africans do not agree with the direction in which the NP is moving, and that the government will thus be unable to rely on their vote in a free election.

* Choice of Anti-Inkatha Police Aides Denounced

93AF0091C Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans 16 Sep 92 p 12

[Article by H.F.: "Goldstone's Honest Cops"]

[Text] Leftist organizations, human rights attorneys and other groups which were recently unmasked by the liberal Institute of Race Relations as mere "fronts" for the ANC [African National Congress], are searching for a dozen "impartial" assistants for Justice Goldstone. As far as the ANC is concerned, the only policemen who are "impartial" and "honest" are those who were partial to the ANC in Natal, for example, and who have shown no inclination to suspect that Inkatha might perhaps also have a case.

An extreme left-wing newspaper published a list of eight policemen whom it calls "honest cops." It is claimed that one of them is a member of the Fraternal League and that the remaining seven are Freemasons. One of them is a major general in the Police Force, but joined the force only three years ago. Prior to that, he was a constitutional lawyer at a university, where he concerned himself with the same matters with which Kobie Coetsee's legal committee, headed by Judge Pierre Olivier, made itself extremely unpopular among good Afrikaners. Four of them are respectively, colonels, a major and a captain; all four are English speakers with a Natal background; and their greatest claim to future fame is the fact that they are extremely unpopular with Inkatha.

Is there perhaps material here for another legal committee to take a look at events related to former committees?

* ANC Research Chief Describes Work

93AF0091E Johannesburg *VRYE WEEKBLAD* in Afrikaans 1 Oct 92 p 16

[Report on interview with Frene Ginwala, ANC Research Chief, by Christelle Terreblanche: "South Africa's Leaders—The Quiet Campaigner"]

[Text] Frene Ginwala, the ANC [African National Congress] research chief, is willing to talk about Frene Ginwala on one condition only—and that is that she will never talk about her personal life. However, Christelle Terreblanche discovered that when Frene Ginwala discusses her work, a great deal comes through about who the quiet woman behind the political screen is.

Frene Ginwala sidesteps questions with a deftness which could perhaps be ascribed to her years of experience as a political reporter. But the answers she does give are straightforward, honest and to the point. You do not get cheap irony or superficial wisecracks from her.

Her arguments in favor of transformation are sharp as a razor. She talks primarily about a complete restructuring of the country's research institutions and the role of women—as far as she is concerned, these things cannot wait until a new allocation has been threshed out. Ginwala is currently involved with both issues and discusses them passionately.

She was born in Jeppe, Johannesburg, but refuses to say when—"there is apparently this idea that women should be asked about their age. So, I am having a lot of fun: every time I am asked in an interview how old I am, I give a different age—and the press has not discovered it yet."

What can be said, however, is that she is a veteran of the freedom fight but still nowhere near retirement.

Following graduation from the Johannesburg Indian School and before the banning of the freedom movements, she was asked to help establish a foreign mission for the ANC in Tanzania so that, if necessary, people from South Africa could be saved. "I did not decide to leave the country myself, but it very quickly became impossible to go back," she said.

In between her work as political correspondent for the British newspapers *THE GUARDIAN* and *THE OBSERVER*, as well as for the BBC in the former Tanganyika, she always worked for the ANC. Later on, with the nationalization of Tanganyika's newspapers, she was asked to become editor of the national daily and Sunday publications. She held that position for two years.

Meanwhile, she also went to Law School in London (LLB) and later earned her doctorate at Oxford. She is a member of the British bar, but has never practiced as a lawyer.

Eventually, she was appointed researcher in charge of political strategy in the office of Oliver Tambo, former president of the ANC. She was first based in Tanzania and later in London. Since her return to South Africa in April of last year, after more than three decades, she has technically always been a member of the president's secretariat, but also head of the research department.

"That department was created primarily to coordinate the diverse research activities the ANC has pursued through the years and to bridge any gaps. The first gap, of course, was Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]—we have already put a great deal of work in that," Ginwala said enthusiastically, but in her soft-spoken and deliberate manner. She is a member of the

ANC's Regional Executive Committee for the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area] area.

Her office at the ANC headquarters does not give away much about her as a person either. The most the neat desk in one corner of the bare room reveals is that she is methodical and does not like superfluous decorations. In her earth colored sari and her neat grey hair, she looks somewhat like the neighborhood aunt. And the neighborhood aunt is where her great passion lies.

As prominent member of the ANC's recently created Emancipation Committee and member of the Women's Coalition, she is now at the top of a distinctive movement to get the needs and rights of women on the political agenda and in the constitution.

About the Women's Coalition, she said: "This is the most representative group of South Africans which still gets together. We want to stipulate women's equality with men in the constitution, but we cannot rely on international conventions alone, because they were not written by women but by governments. Neither do we want to have our rights written up by jurists."

"Now we are at the point where we will be able, for four months, to listen to the problems and needs of women throughout the land and at the same time begin a massive awareness campaign to draw attention to women's issues. We want all national organizations, including the media, to debate these issues and ultimately we will have a gigantic data base on women at our disposal. This will be very important for policy making, and issues which are important in the writing of the constitution will be shifted back to the national political debate in order that they can be established in the constitution."

"Ultimately, the coalition will have consulted at a scale never before done by any other group in this country—and it will be difficult to continue ignoring us the way it has been done so far."

Even though Ginwala said that as a youth in Johannesburg one "had to make a deliberate choice not to become politically aware or active," her awareness of women's issues developed gradually. Since the end of the exile, she said, a great deal of progress has already been made in terms of women's rights, but a great deal of work remains to be done. "Remember, did anyone even notice that all the government's representatives at the Groote Schuur deliberations were white and male?" she asked. But she also admits that the ANC never had a woman with full voting rights at Codesa. In her opinion, this negates the movement's insistence on participatory democracy within those deliberative bodies.

She believes that most people do not understand the issues related to women. "They believe that it is a question of discrimination, which can be reformed the way apartheid is being reformed. But what this is about is sexual repression, which comes down to structural

repression, and we must make sure that our institutions are restructured in such a way that women's issues are taken into account."

According to Ginwala, the key lies in the ANC's decision that all economic calculations in a future government will also include unpaid labor.

The Emancipation Committee and the Research Department have started a campaign together to determine how to calculate the value of unpaid labor within the economy. "In February, we will also have an important international women's conference here, with Jurists for Human Rights as co-organizer. We will then be able to learn from others' experiences whether in the end we need a Ministry for Women's Rights, or possibly a commission for equal opportunities or special courts to check the sexual provisions in the constitution."

She talks with similar enthusiasm about her work as research chief. "We have just recently started working on the kind of research that will be necessary in the future. This is significant because for decades research monies have been going to research bodies which have carried out ideologically tainted research. This was often a cover to get by sanctions and, in conflict with international law, to import certain technology. Now this is our research inheritance!"

"Overall, the institutions are still dominated by white males, often Afrikaners, and in no way are they representative. This is why we (the ANC, Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and the national civic organization, SANCO) have invited an international committee to investigate the existing bodies as well as our future needs on the basis of international criteria. The team will consist of several international research committees, including the one from the United Nations."

"This is the first time that such an investigation is being undertaken at the request of a nongovernment movement," she said. "One group cannot have a monopoly on knowledge. Democratic transformation can be achieved only through consultation and participation, not by including a couple of people from the other side."

To the question of whether she herself would like to lead future research processes, she merely said: "Policy directions which are not based on research are doomed to failure. The values underlying the interpretation of data, such as with apartheid, are very important. Tell me, is it scientific, as was the case with the latest census, to use aerial counting for blacks—as is done for elephants and giraffes—and to use door to door canvassing for whites? Really, how much more racist can you get? And this research comes from bodies which now claim to be so-called objective!"

For relaxation she reads—science fiction. Also novels and thrillers. "Which does not necessarily mean that a few days later I still remember what I read," she said laughingly. After having spent more than 30 years

abroad, she is here to work, and thus has fewer opportunities for other means of escape. But she loves to visit with her friends.

Her taste in music is traditional jazz and classical music. "I do not feel right in the pop scene."

* HNP to Whites: Resist Mass Action Threats

93AF0091A Pretoria *DIE AFRIKANER* in Afrikaans 16 Sep 92 p 11

[Article by HvdG: "Take Violence in Own Hands If Necessary"]

[Text] The HNP [Reformed National Party] is making an appeal to all Whites to mobilize themselves. Violence can be stemmed only by similar strong action. The government has already demonstrated that it has neither the will nor the power to guarantee law and order.

Whites are being advised not to let themselves be intimidated, but to offer steadfast resistance. Even if this were to come down to taking the law in one's own hands if this is the only way left by the government to protect lives and property.

This is what Mr. Oscar Hartung, the HNP's spokesperson for Law and Order, said in a statement handed out in Pretoria.

Mr. Hartung reacted to threats that the ANC [African National Congress] wants to make right-wing villages the target of their mass demonstrations. Mr Hartung stated that this is nothing less than flagrant intimidation.

"Following the events at Bisho, it is clear that the ANC has definitely not abandoned its armed struggle. The threat that Qwaqwa, the other homelands and right-wing villages are the next targets of their mass demonstrations, is an indication that the Communist revolution has entered its armed phase."

"Hence, it is astounding that the government has not yet announced any steps to protect lives and property. The fact that the slaughter at Bisho occurred virtually with impunity is an encouragement to the ANC and the Communists to repeat similar incidents during so-called 'peaceful demonstrations.'"

* Broederbond's Role as Agent of Change Examined

93AF0099B Cape Town *DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN* in Afrikaans Aug/Sep 92 p 18

[Text] Say "Broederbond," and the image that is conjured up is that of white Afrikaner men "whispering secrets in the dark around candles under a flag," to quote Dr. Paul de Beer of the Reformed Church.

But times change, and even as Dr. de Beer provided that definition in July 1989 during the General Assembly of

the Dutch Reformed Church, strong attempts were already under way to "rehabilitate" the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB).

Nearly a year earlier, someone with the stature of Margaret Thatcher, then the prime minister of Great Britain, spoke of the AB with high praise. In an interview with W.J. Wepener, then the editor of *BEELD*, she had the following to say, among other things: "I was struck by a phrase in a policy document of the Broederbond: 'The greatest risk is to take no risk at all.'"

Even the South African *SUNDAY TIMES* suddenly began to run positive articles on the underground Afrikaner organization. The Broeders, the *SUNDAY TIMES* reported, are no longer "conspiratorial fellows wearing white hoods and chanting political mantras." In reality, the organization had moved to the forefront of innovative Afrikaner thought, advocating "open groups" and freedom of association.

What made the reports remarkable was that this was the same newspaper that 10 years earlier had mercilessly revealed, in banner headlines, the manipulative nature of the Broederbond, its grip on the National Party [NP], and its blueprint for the discredited policy of apartheid. In 1978, during the administration of P.W. Botha, there was no doubt in the so-called opposition press that the Afrikaner elites in the AB were the "bully boys" of South African politics. This was the result of decades of scheming behind the scenes, with unfair preferential treatment for Afrikaner institutions, political maneuvering, and the practice of "jobs for pals."

The change in attitude toward the Broederbond did not come entirely out of the blue. It was actually the Broeders themselves who took the first step toward acceptance when it was leaked out that the AB had distributed a "working document" among its members entitled "Basic Political Conditions for the Survival of the Afrikaner," in which an alternative to white domination is sought.

Over the next three years, progressive AB initiatives followed in such rapid succession that even a faithful ally like the Cape Town daily *DIE BURGER* was sometimes caught off guard. Thus, on 9 April 1986, the newspaper's political columnist Dawie referred to the "sly propaganda" of the "terrorist" ANC [African National Congress]: "What a fine piece of disinformation it was to spread the rumor that the Afrikaner Broederbond was considering consulting with the ANC. Mr. Joe Slovo would certainly kick up his heels if the ANC could pull this off without giving up violence—and in the Kremlin there would be a couple of broad grins."

Less than a month later it leaked out that the chairman of the Broederbond, Prof. Pieter de Lange, did in fact participate in a conference in London where senior members of the ANC [African National Congress]—including Thabo Mbeki—were also present. The conference was arranged by the Rockefeller Foundation under the expressive title "Time Is Running Out." Three years

later, in October 1989, there was another meeting between senior AB members, including Willem de Klerk, the brother of the man who had recently taken over from P.W. Botha as state president. Those present at this meeting included yet another unexpected face—Ebbe Dommissie, at that time still the editor-designate of *DIE BURG*.

The Afrikaner establishment's meetings with an organization that had been labeled "terrorists" by the (Broederbond-dominated) state media for the previous three decades was the prelude to lifting of the ban on the ANC and its leaders on 2 February 1990, a step that received international recognition and that led to the gradual opening of the doors of isolation for South Africa.

Once again the Broederbond was widely acknowledged for its role behind the scenes in making President F.W. de Klerk's dramatic announcements possible. For example, on 31 October 1991, the *NEW YORK TIMES* reported that the AB's support for de Klerk's initiatives is the big reason that there has been no resistance to political change in the National Party and government.

From an entirely different quarter as well—the right wing—credibility is given to the assumption that the Broederbond was one of the most important dynamos for political changes in this country. Thus, in its 1989 constitution the ultra-right wing Boer Freedom Party prohibited "associations alienated from the people, such as the Freemasons, the Broederbond, the Ruiterswag, and the Rapportryers, which are burying the idea of a Boer

national state," from becoming members. And on 12 March 1991, Conservative Party member of parliament Daan van der Merwe let loose with an unprecedented attack on the AB. Van der Merwe—himself a former member of the Broederbond—said in a speech before parliament that the South African Academy for Science and Art is a Trojan horse with the Broederbond, the Ruiterswag, and the Federation of Afrikaner Cultural Associations (FAK) backing it up. The NP, van der Merwe said, is abusing state infiltration to promote its "clandestine" policy, and people are being intimidated by the Broederbond and the Ruiterswag. "It is clear that liberals in Afrikaner circles have begun to infiltrate the Academy."

The leak of a second Broederbond document appears to confirm van der Merwe's charge. In that document, the almost unthinkable is said: that a black state president for South Africa will be acceptable under certain circumstances. What makes this all the more remarkable is the fact that it was drawn up before 2 February 1990. Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, the deputy leader of the Conservative Party and someone who knows the inner workings of the Broederbond from his own prior experience, confirms what many people suspect when he notes that this document was the source for the NP's so-called five year action plan, which was accepted on 29 June 1989 at the party's federal congress in Pretoria.

What many people believed to be impossible has apparently happened. The Broederbond has outgrown its own narrow roots and become an agent for political change in South Africa.

Angola**Savimbi Seeks Support for UN Peace Plan**

LD1211003792 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0000 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The Oporto radio station Radio Nova has carried an interview with Jonas Savimbi in which the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader accuses the Portuguese Government of wanting to see Angola at war.

[Begin Savimbi recording] [Portuguese Prime Minister] Cavaco Silva and [Portuguese Foreign Minister] Durao Barroso want to see war here in order to sell uniforms and cars. [Portuguese President] Mario Soares wants peace here. Let there be peace in Angola. I will contribute fully. Let the UN plan be supported by Portugal. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Savimbi wants the United Nations to completely take over the negotiating process.

[Begin Savimbi recording] There should be a serious and respected cease-fire, but now everything should be handed over to the United Nations. No more observers. We believe there were serious failings in the agreement, without, however, rejecting the Bicesse agreement. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

The UNITA president does not want Portugal to mediate. He wants the whole process to be taken over by the United Nations. Jonas Savimbi also spoke of the situation on the ground.

[Begin Savimbi recording] In Huambo we have to hide like rats. In Luanda there have been indescribable tribal massacres. Looking at things overall, the death of Vice President Chitunda has been a hard blow, not just for UNITA but for all of Angola. [end recording] [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports Savimbi-Goulding 10 Nov Meeting

MB1111213392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 11 Nov 92

["Press release" issued by Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, secretary for information of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, in Huambo on 11 November]

[Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], received in audience on 10 November 1992 Mr. Marrack Goulding, UN undersecretary general responsible for peace keeping tasks, within the framework of the search for a fair and viable political solution, leading to the maintenance of peace and the democratization of the country. The meeting, which was attended by Margaret Anstee and General Unimna for the United

Nations, and Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, General (Mano Pakola), General Bock, and General (Wyo) for UNITA, lasted for more than three and a half hours. The meeting was held in a cordial and serious atmosphere during which the participants made an in-depth analysis of the most burning issues linked to the Angolan crisis.

After the UNITA president welcomed the UN special envoy and thanked the international organization's commitment to peace in Angola, Mr. Goulding gave an account of his plan for Angola. During the talks, UNITA explained the real causes of the Angolan crisis as exemplified in the systematic and generalized fraud of the 29-30 September 1992 polls, and the worsening of the crisis resulting from the brutal assassination of UNITA negotiators, and the genocide of residents of Luanda and Malange cities, belonging to tribes other than the Kimbundo ethnic group. The special envoy was shown a large number of ballot papers in favor of UNITA, which had been found in (Quikundo), Uige Province, as yet another proof of the gross electoral fraud.

In exchanging views on a number of issues linked to the Angolan crisis, it became clear that the United Nations has qualitatively and quantitatively been strengthened as an instrument of peace in Angola. The guarantee of a clear-cut peace process was another issue raised at the meeting.

Angolans, therefore, expect to express through UNITA, the view that genocide should immediately come to an end in the country, and the security of the people should be ensured, so that all recommendations can be fully supported by the United Nations with a view to their firm and immediate implementation in Angola.

The UNITA president reiterated that UNITA is for genuine peace, though it is necessary that the international community prevents and persuades the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola government to concretely cooperate with UNITA in the solution of the Angolan crisis.

[Issued] Huambo, 11 November 1992

[Signed] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, UNITA's information secretary

UNITA 'Full Support' for UN Peace Plan

MB1211061792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 12 Nov 92

[Report on "exclusive interview" with the BBC by Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola information minister, in Huambo on 12 November—first two paragraphs are studio introduction; passage within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] International efforts to restore peace to Angola appear to begin to bear fruit. Marrack Goulding, UN

under secretary general responsible for peacekeeping tasks, presented a peace plan to Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, at the UNITA stronghold of Huambo on 10 November.

UNITA Information Minister Jorge Alicerces Valentim granted an exclusive interview to the BBC yesterday in which he said that UNITA accepted that plan.

[Valentim] "The UNITA (?delegation) has expressed its full and unconditional support for the plan presented by Mr. Marrack Goulding concerning the rapid attainment of the following objectives:

- "The cease-fire must be observed immediately throughout Angolan territory;
- "UN mediation in the conflict between the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] government and UNITA;
- "The rapid execution of all procedures that will permit the implementation of the Bicesse Accords in light of new events in Angola;
- "To grant full support to the UN plan that suggests greater UN involvement;
- "To search for a political settlement to the Angolan crisis, with both sides renouncing violence;
- "To grant protection and support to all UN Angola Verification Mission-2 [Unavem-2] units, wherever they may be.

"UNITA hopes that the MPLA government will respond in a similar and moderate manner [words indistinct] UN mediation. After the [words indistinct] independence, which UNITA regards as fictitious [words indistinct] that will guarantee national unity, freedom of expression of different views [words indistinct] (?political efforts in Angola), and the free contribution of all citizens toward maintaining law and order to rid our country once and for all of the specter of war."

UNITA 'Committed' to Political Solution

MB1111170492 (*Clandestine*) *Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa* 0500 GMT 11 Nov 92

["Press release" issued by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in Huambo on 10 November—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The Information Secretariat of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] informs the Angolan and foreign public opinion that UNITA is firmly committed to finding a political solution to the Angolan crisis in order to achieve genuine peace and real democracy for the sake of national reconstruction.

2. Unlike UNITA's policies, the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party is actively preparing for war, by press ganging youths and demobilized personnel.

3. In addition to those warmongering policies, the MPLA's political campaign seeks to falsely attribute to UNITA plans to occupy the Provinces of Benguela, Caxito, Ndalatando, and Huambo. UNITA will continue to actively work for peace in Angola.

[Issued] Huambo, 10 November 1992

[Signed] Dr. Jorge Alicerces Valentim, UNITA's information secretary

MPLA Official Discusses UNITA Documents

MB1111165892 *Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese* 1200 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Report on news conference by Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade dos Santos Nando in Luanda on 11 November—record]

[Text] [Announcer] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has made proper arrangements to seize power through a secretly (?conceived) and highly dangerous plan, which combined political and military strategies. Speaking at a news conference with Angolan and foreign journalists in Luanda today, Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando gave details of how UNITA made arrangements to seize power while it tried to divert the government's attention with delaying tactics.

[Nando] We have discovered a document which UNITA entitled: Who Are the Whites and Mulattos in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party. The document lists all whites and mulattos holding key positions in the MPLA. Why have they drafted that list? We know why. After all, we are aware that if UNITA had won, there would be few MPLA leaders or other members who would have escaped.

UNITA had a premeditated plan to seize power by force [words indistinct]. That plan was not drafted 12 months ago because this is the second edition of the practical guidelines issued at (Bendua), a location in Jamba, on 24 January 1983. Ever since its founding and throughout the 80's, UNITA's general strategy has always been to seize power by force. UNITA trained its forces to seize power by force once it realized that it could not become the government via the ballot box.

We have gained access to a plan to (?deploy) Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] personnel in party structures. Detachments of 30 FALA men were created and seconded to all of UNITA's committees. I will read the most relevant excerpts of that plan. How do they define those detachments? I would like you to take

note of the following definition: It is an organ conceived by the beloved comrade president of UNITA.

You should see that although UNITA identifies itself as a democratic organization, it is in fact a Marxist-Maoist-leftist party. The word comrade is used by its rank and file, but now they have adopted the term brother in order to differentiate themselves from the MPLA communists.

So: It is an organ conceived by Army General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, the beloved comrade president of UNITA and supreme FALA commander. Its umbilical cord is linked to the patriot and revolutionary FALA forces, and the aim is to second it to the party's committee structures at district and commune levels. In essence, it will be used as a valid instrument at popular demonstrations and party political activities. As a whole, that organ is known as a detachment, and it has a group and a subgroup. A detachment consists of 30 men and is equivalent to an armed forces platoon.

Those detachments were seconded to UNITA's pilot committees, and their members operated as political workers and bodyguards for senior UNITA officials.

Now, let us look at the philosophy of those organs. A 30-man detachment is the equivalent of an armed forces platoon. A group will have 15 members, and the subgroup will have five or seven men, depending on the circumstances. The second 30-man detachment will be divided into three groups of 10 men each, and the subgroup will have five men. The detachment operates as a single unit and is commanded by a FALA [words indistinct] in order to ensure the necessary and imperative control for attaining the goals for which it was created.

Detachment members must wear civilian clothes once they are assigned to the party secretariat and deployed in a given area. They are not allowed to wear military uniforms and must not carry out any public action likely to identify them as soldiers. Administrative and other requirements for the material and spiritual maintenance of the detachments is the responsibility of the party committees to which the detachments are seconded. The provision of food, clothing, and medicines will be the responsibility of military organs, with the General Staff supervising the operations.

So, there is no doubt about [words indistinct] that is how UNITA removed its forces from assembly points, deploying them in strategic areas like provinces, districts, and at [words indistinct]. It did not surprise us that when we visited UNITA assembly areas we saw children and elderly people.

[Announcer] As the provisional election results became advantageous to the MPLA and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, UNITA hastily put its war machine in motion. Deputy Minister Nando explains:

[Nando] When it became clear that UNITA and its president had lost the elections, UNITA put its war machine in motion while using negotiations to try to gain time, as well as to (?hoodwink) the government.

In addition to public disclosures that the Angolan and foreign media, as well as ordinary citizens, are aware of, we have found some documents detailing UNITA's meticulous preparations to seize power. In Luanda on 7 October, UNITA held a meeting with the following agenda:

1. To combine the political and military strategies.

From a military standpoint:

i. General Demostenes will be in charge of all UNITA troops within the Angolan Armed Forces in Luanda, and the troops in [words indistinct].

ii. [Words indistinct] main targets in order to bring Luanda to a standstill—namely, the Angola Petroleum Company refinery, the Quifangondo water station, the Futungo de Belas, and the airport.

Mr. Abel Chivukuvuku wrote a note to the old man—that is, to the UNITA president. The note reads as follows:

To the Old Man, we firmly believe that our cause will triumph regardless of the difficulties.

Further in his note, he refers to a meeting with EEC ambassadors, stating: At the meeting with the EEC ambassadors they accepted that there were systematic fraud and irregularities, though they do not necessarily wish to give us the reasons. As we see it, they are siding with the whites.

For UNITA, the whites were acting against UNITA. He elaborates: For them, Angola is very important. It represents a great deal of money for them, and so they will do their best to prevent a war or chaos in the country. They do not want that to happen. The whites are not yet ready to give Angola to UNITA. All they want is that UNITA should find an accommodation with the MPLA. At the meeting, the French ambassador clearly told us that the international community is not prepared to repeat the Angolan elections on a Namibian basis. [sentence as heard] UNITA should clarify what positions it wishes to have in terms of an accommodation. The whole world fears UNITA's might, and it is only because of that that they are considering UNITA's demands, otherwise they would have already (?sacrificed) us.

Further in his note he advises his chief: It is also important that while we keep the communications and (?negotiations) channels open, there should be popular manifestations of support in areas where we have allegedly lost the elections—namely, Lubango, Luanda, Cuanza Sul, and Namibe—so that UNITA [words indistinct]. In provinces where UNITA's popular support is unquestionable, there should be demonstrations of

UNITA's military strength—namely, in Benguela, Huambo, Bie, Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Uige, and Malange from where the MPLA should be chased from all districts and be confined to capital cities. That would show the world that should there be a conflict, we would move from bases similar to or better than the ones where we were on 14 May 1991.

Finally, he says: The old man has always taught us that the world only respects the strong. At this grave hour we ought to remain firm and strong.

Further on Discussion

*MB1111213792 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Statement by Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando at a news conference in Luanda on 11 November—recorded]

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] intended to seize power through a military coup. Salupeto Pena had instructed the UNITA troops to kill all government and Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] leaders, including whites and mulattos, and their families. These and other facts were today disclosed by Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade Nando.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] A number of messages written by UNITA leaders—namely, Jeremias Chitunda, Abel Chivukuvuku, Salupeto Pena, and Wambo to Jonas Savimbi, regarding UNITA's plans to seize power by force, were disclosed at a news conference. Deputy Interior Minister Nando said that UNITA had more than 2,500 men distributed in various pilot committees in Luanda.

[Nando] On 31 October and 1 November, UNITA intended to seize power through a coup d'etat. That can easily be ascertained by the manner in which its forces were deployed. We saw that UNITA had some 2,500 men in Luanda, deployed mainly at the following positions.

They were at a hotel that the government had allocated to UNITA for the accommodation of UNITA members who would take part in the activities of the Joint Verification and Control Commission. The hotel should have been returned to the armed forces once those members reported to duty. That did not happen, and UNITA decided to transform the hotel into a military unit.

What was the aim of the special forces deployed at the military hotel? They intended to neutralize the Futungo. On that day they even fired mortars into that area, their aim being to neutralize the Presidency of the Republic.

Mr. Salupeto's house in Maianga was nothing but a military barracks. More than 150 troops left that house during the clashes. The main aim of the special forces at Maianga was to attack the MPLA leaders living in the

vicinity, as well as the radio and television stations. On Saturday [31 October], those forces received specific instructions from Engineer Salupeto to kill the wives and children of MPLA government officials living in (?Alvalade). They thought that the officials were away in a safe place, and their families left to their own devices. Fortunately, the police managed to thwart that plan.

The forces at Miramar, instead of guarding the UNITA president's house, intended to neutralize MPLA leaders in that area, and attack the port of Luanda.

The forces at Cazenga intended to raid the airport, and the forces at [name indistinct] the police's general and provincial command posts. Forces from the pilot committees would then operate in various areas to carry out widespread riots and killings.

Honorable journalists, with the neutralization of the president and the main MPLA leaders, and the port, airport, radio and television stations taken, what else was left to carry out a (?successful) coup d'etat? Without a president, Cabinet ministers, Political Bureau and Central Committee members there would be no one left in the country to oppose UNITA. The international community would be faced with a fait accompli. It could state whatever it wished, but no one [words indistinct].

It was thanks to the prompt response of our forces and the residents that this macabre plan was thwarted. [end recording]

SA Troops, Weapons Said To Disembark at Andulo

*MB1111171392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is using the Andulo airport, Bie Province, to unload troops and weapons from South Africa. That has been disclosed by Bie Province Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos in an interview to the local radio station. [Passage indistinct]

'Buffalo Battalion' Reported In Angola

*LD1111225292 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Excerpt] A Portuguese diplomatic source has stated that South Africa has troops inside Angola, in the north, near the border with Zaire, and along the Uige corridor. The notorious Buffalo Battalion is said to be involved in these troop movements. There are also South African troops in the south near the border with Namibia. The Luanda government seems to be in no doubt, and today formally accused South Africa of backing the alleged coup attempt of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Reiterates No Plans for Conflict

MB1111191492 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 11 Nov 92

["Joint communique" issued by the Huambo Provincial Government, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and the Angola Verification Mission-2 in Huambo on 10 November]

[Text] 1. Today is yet another anniversary of national independence. As expected, the occasion coincides with insistent rumors about possible clashes between the signatories to the Bicesse Accords.

2. In order to instill calm among the residents of this province, the sides hereby reiterate that there are no intentions for armed clashes.

3. The two sides urge the normalization of life in this province and that the residents should not let themselves be tormented with such rumors, slander, accusations, and counter accusations.

4. The sides would like to take this opportunity to urge the economic sector to strengthen its daily activities with a view to upholding the province's normal production levels.

5. All the residents are hereby invited to remain vigilant and to immediately report all actions aimed at disrupting public law and order. The UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-2's telephone No. 3239 is at their disposal.

[Issued] Huambo, 10 November 1992

[Signed] First Superintendent Jorge dos Santos Kissa, for the government. Colonel (Murlock) for Unavem-2. Brigadier Big Joe for UNITA.

Troops, Riot Police Said Deployed on Namibe Road

MB1111190792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] The Namibe Provincial Government has deployed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] special troops and riot police on the road between Namibe and Lubango in order to carry out terrorist actions against the militants of genuine opposition parties. Those units have been deployed near Carculo, 60 km from Namibe, in order to raid any National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] vehicles traveling on that road and to plunder the goods they carry.

A MiG aircraft overflew at low altitude the city of Namibe between 0620-0630 [0520-0530 GMT] on 10 November in an intimidating and provocative

maneuver. The residents were suddenly awakened and panicked. Yesterday afternoon, a MiG took off to the northern region.

Meanwhile, drivers of military trucks have been instructed to crash with any UNITA vehicles, including automobiles and motorbikes. It will be recalled that last week, UNITA Namibe Provincial Secretary Carlos Alberto's vehicle was damaged by a People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola truck near the provincial commissariat's building. Mr. Alberto survived the attempt on his life because he was fortunately traveling in another vehicle.

Government, UNITA Assess Benguela Cease-Fire

MB1011103492 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] held yet another meeting in Benguela today to assess the implementation of the cease-fire accord. ANGOP has reported that the two sides guaranteed the normalization of road traffic between Lobito and Huambo through all routes. The commissions for disarming and confining soldiers are continuing their work, and life in Benguela and Lobito returned to normal today. Most workers went to work today.

Curfew Imposed

MB1111171292 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] A cease-fire between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is in force in the cities of Benguela and Lobito. Nevertheless, UNITA remains in the positions it had occupied, and the city of Benguela has been divided into two parts.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] For three days, there were clashes in the city between the police and UNITA troops. The division of the city is only one of the sad consequences of the armed clashes. The roads were deserted today and there is a feeling of danger, though that does not give one any idea of what the three-day clashes were like. Once again, people have returned to the streets. [sentence as heard]

Like in Luanda and Malange, the Benguela volunteers have also organized themselves to defend people and the fatherland. They were young, but all of them knew that they had something to protect. Common sense, however, prevailed, leading to dialogue and an end to hostilities. The government and UNITA agreed to a cease-fire brokered by the UN Angola Verification Mission-2.

[Unidentified spokesman] The following decisions were made:

1. The immediate cessation of all military hostilities in order to uphold peace and to guarantee calm among the residents.
2. To create a technical subcommission in the cities of Benguela and Lobito for an immediate demilitarization and to supervise the return of all forces to their respective barracks.
3. To declare a curfew between 1930 and 0500 [1830 and 0430 GMT].
4. The sides agreed to end all actions infringing on the rights of citizens.
5. The meeting was held in a harmonious atmosphere, during which the sides expressed the need to hold a meeting at a higher level.

Ndalu on UNITA Prisoner Release Conditions

*MB1211095492 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Interview with General Antonio Franca Ndalu, member of the Angolan Armed Forces General Staff, by unidentified People's Television of Angola reporter at Futungo de Belas Palace in Luanda on 11 November—recorded]

[Text] [Ndalu] This 11 November [Angola's independence day] takes place in rather abnormal times. I say abnormal because many of our people are not feeling the happiness this day should bring them, all because of the situation the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has created. Some areas can be said to have been effectively occupied by UNITA. Administration has not been extended to those areas. In fact, this situation is even creating famine conditions in the Angolan hinterland, because there is no movement of either people or goods. There is no movement of material goods in general, and food in particular. In view of that, we can say this is one of the saddest independence days we have had.

[Reporter] Some UNITA generals are in Luanda now in the wake of the latest clashes. What is their status: Are they prisoners, were they captured, were they detained? What is their status?

[Ndalu] They came to us in different ways: Some phoned to surrender. Others were besieged, as was the case in Hotel Turismo. Obviously, they had to surrender because, really, they were in no condition to defend themselves. At the moment, we are working with...

[Reporter] So they have no status? They were not captured, they are not under custody, they are no prisoners, how do you classify them?

[Ndalu] The fact of the matter is that they surrendered. That is for certain. That is how they are being treated, and now everything hinges on the evolution of things in our country.

[Reporter] As a member of Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff, if you cast your mind forward to that evolution, how do you foresee their return to the FAA? What treatment will they receive in the immediate future?

[Ndalu] That is precisely what we are discussing. In any event, they made a statement whereby they dropped out of the FAA. In order to return to FAA, they must issue a statement saying they want to return to FAA.

[Reporter] Gen. Ndalu: Does that mean that the UNITA officers, and other personnel, who left the FAA, must unconditionally sign a statement for their reintegration in FAA?

[Ndalu] Absolutely. That has to be done publicly. They made a statement saying they were abandoning FAA for political reasons which, incidentally, also contravenes FAA regulations, but that is another issue. They cannot, however, return to FAA without assuming a position that is contrary to their first position. Otherwise, it becomes fitting to describe FAA as a circus, and FAA must be no circus. FAA was created in terms of the Bicesse Accords, and is therefore a serious institution with its own regulations, which are there to be complied with.

General Warns Country Moving Toward 'Total War'

*MB1211080092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 12 Nov 92*

[Statement by Angolan Armed Forces General Higino Carneiro in Luanda; date not given]

[Text] [Announcer] A climate of instability persists, despite all the efforts being made in certain parts of the country to bring the Angolan crisis to its end.

In the city of Kuito, Bie Provincial Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos has revealed that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is using Andulo airport to land soldiers and offload weapons that have come from South Africa. Bie Provincial Governor dos Santos says UNITA continues to be hesitant about restoring state control to various areas.

In Uige Province, UNITA has moved its militants and sympathizers to Puri, and is now preparing to attack the cities of Uige and Negage, where it has been concentrating men and war materiel.

UNITA is also reorganizing itself in Malanje Province in preparation for an attack on the city of Malanje. Official sources in that province have said UNITA has been receiving aid from Zaire, and is now planning to place the city under siege.

In Luanda, Angolan Armed Forces General Higino Carneiro has said the country is spinning toward a situation of total war.

[Begin Carneiro recording] Though we were able to neutralize UNITA's attempted takeover of the capital by force, the objectives of that organization remain in place. I am going to cite a few: First of all, we can see that UNITA continues to implement its policy of occupying districts in many parts of the country. The situation in Caxito, the capital of Bengo Province, and Ndalatando, the capital of Cuanza Norte Province, remains the same.

In the center and south of the country, we continue to see the presence of concentrated forces. In Huambo, we see there are forces in Dinde and (?Sango) areas. Some of those forces have been infiltrated into the city. If we turn to Bie, we can see that forces have been regrouping in Cambando area, south of the city of Bie. We can see the same happening in Cuanza area, east of Bie.

In Moxico, there are forces in Chicala.

In Bengo, there is a (?similar) situation in Quibaxe.

We continue to see that UNITA is still making every effort to try and grab control of the coast. The situation in Lobito and Benguela clearly show that it intends to take over the harbor.

The situation in Zaire Province's Soyo district is similar. In view of its friendly ties with the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC], we are not brushing aside the possibility that UNITA might be helping FLEC exert military pressure on the government through military operations inside Cabinda.

In other words, the picture at the moment suggests we are moving toward war. In view of its responsibilities, it is logical to expect that the Angolan Government must prepare itself. [end recording]

Medicines From RSA Expected 9 Nov

MB0911094092 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 8 Nov 92

[Text] Yet another 6 metric tons of assorted medicines arrived in the country. They were imported by the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] and Medecins sans Frontieres, and are intended for those wounded in recent military clashes in various parts of the country. The ICRC representative to Angola also disclosed more medicines are expected to arrive from South Africa tomorrow.

UNITA Confiscates Foreign Journalists' Cameras

MB0911092092 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces have confiscated the cameras of a group of foreign journalists who went to visit UNITA's frontline positions just outside Luanda.

Portuguese radio and television report that a group of about 20 journalists were held for two hours by UNITA forces. They were eventually released unharmed and

allowed to return to Luanda, but two Portuguese television crews had their film and cameras confiscated. A REUTERS photographer also reported his camera confiscated. UNITA has frequently accused the foreign media of being biased in favor of the ruling MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

UNITA Says 25 Namibian Troops in Combat

MB0911101392 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] The Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel correspondent in Cunene Province reported yesterday that some 25 South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] soldiers, who serve in the Namibian Army and specialize in reconnaissance work, are participating in combat operations in Angola.

Those soldiers are reported to have come into Angolan territory from areas east of (Ochicango), in Cunene Province.

Government, UNITA Form Commission in Huila

MB1011174592 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Excerpt] The military situation is still critical in some Angolan provinces. Political leaders are still trying to find a solution to the current crisis through dialogue.

In Huila Province yesterday, the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] officials decided to create a joint commission for awareness among the militant masses and the re-instatement of state administration in UNITA occupied districts. According to a communique issued at the end of the meeting, the two parties also decided to resume their weekly meetings. [passage omitted]

Foreigners Reportedly Fleeing Soyo

MB1011174692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Excerpt] The majority of foreign workers, including French, Portuguese, and British working at the Soyo petroleum installations, have abandoned the area in fear of an outbreak of war. Due to this worrisome situation, the local authorities are taking measures to control the climate of fear and uncertainty.

(Jojo Mpacambe), king of the people of Soyo, has appealed to the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. The appeal led to a meeting between the government and UNITA in the city of Soyo, with the two sides agreeing to take practical measures to prevent armed clashes. [passage omitted]

Government Reportedly Arming Demobilized Soldiers

MB1011142092 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Soldiers of the People's Air Force of Angola Air Defense [FAPADAA], stationed in Lubango, told our correspondent today that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is arming demobilized soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. A FAPADAA source says that the warmongering plan by the MPLA-PT does not exclude the use of arms to kill peaceful residents of Huila Province. Meanwhile, residents have expressed contempt for this macabre conduct by the MPLA-PT communist leaders.

In Cunene Province, the MPLA is still persecuting officials of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Yesterday, People's Republic of Angola party and Interior Ministry officials were instructed to kill General (Tiuale), member of the party secretariat in that province. The order, which should be implemented in all districts of Cunene Province, is being directed by a Ministry of State Security official currently in Xangongo.

Update on Security Situation in Huila, Elsewhere

MB1011173392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] [Announcer] Reports from Lubango says that an unspecified number Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] troops have been deployed in the Hoque location, 60 km north of the capital of Huila Province. This was disclosed by Lieutenant General Kianda, commander of the Angolan Armed Forces' Southern Region.

[Kianda] There are concentration of FALA units in Hoque, northeast of Matala, and in Techamutete areas. We have been informed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] that those units were instructed to halt their movements. The figures vary in accordance with the information we receive. So, we have no precise figures, and the information we have is not reliable.

[Announcer] The situation in Uige and N'gaga is not any better. Residents continue to abandon their homes in search of refuge in surrounding areas for fear of a possible UNITA attack. Meanwhile, the government and UNITA continue to appeal to the residents to remain calm, while the police and FALA units are jointly patrolling the cities of Uige and N'gaga.

In Lunoa Sul, the government and UNITA agreed to form joint commissions with the aim of reinstating state administration in the districts of Cacolo and Muconda, and in some communes of Dala District. At a meeting with the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-2, the two sides also undertook to work together in order to

control the residents. They have also decided to guarantee the free movement of people and goods throughout the province.

Residents of the city of Cuito, the capital of Bie Province, have been experiencing relative calm. The same cannot be said of the remaining districts of that province. There have been no road links with the provincial capital. Civilians identified as Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola sympathizers are being assaulted and killed daily at control posts manned by UNITA soldiers—namely, in Cangala commune. Bie Governor Luis Paulino dos Santos said he has learned of the UNITA abuses in that commune of Chinguar District and has already called for a meeting with the UNITA delegates and the Unavem-2 representatives in that province.

Cabinda Governor Reports Situation 'Calm'

MB1111172592 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Telephone interview with Cabinda Province Governor Augusto Tomas in Cabinda by Edgar Cunha in Luanda—live]

[Text] [Cunha] Calm prevails in Cabinda Province. On the line from Cabinda is Governor Augusto Tomas. Mr. Governor, a very good evening.

[Tomas] Good evening.

[Cunha] What is the current situation in Cabinda?

[Tomas] The situation is calm. For some months now there have been no major incidents.

[Cunha] The local media has reported an imminent attack on Cabinda Province by the Buffalo Battalion. Would you like to comment?

[Tomas] Yes, we have that information. Moreover, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops have been moving from Zaire. This has been denied by the local UNITA delegation. The provincial government has taken all the necessary measures to ensure that the ongoing calm and stability is not altered. The province is ready for whatever may happen.

[Cunha] Have you had talks with UNITA in order to normalize the situation?

[Tomas] Well, in Cabinda there has been no abnormal situation as far as UNITA's behavior is concerned. There have been no clashes between the government and UNITA. As a preventive measure, the provincial government took the initiative of calling a meeting with UNITA and the UN Angola Verification Mission-2. A set of principles has been established to guide our relations with UNITA. Operational meetings have been held daily between government structures and UNITA's

political and military representatives to settle any issues that may arise as a result of the current situation in the country.

[Cunha] Have the meetings been held in a good atmosphere?

[Tomas] Yes.

[Cunha] We are aware that the Cabinda Provincial Government has met with members of the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] in specific areas where that organization is present in order to send food to the residents. Would you like to elaborate?

[Tomas] No, the government does not need to negotiate with FLEC in order to deliver food to the residents. The government controls all of Cabinda Province, except three communes currently controlled by the enemy. The main goal, as you know, was to successfully hold elections in Cabinda, and to maintain peace in the province.

As for FLEC, that is another issue which the government has been dealing with. In addition to the central and provincial governments, we have been holding meetings with the local groups, and the external groups based in the Congo, Zaire, and Gabon. Recently, we held another round of meetings with the various FLEC factions with a view to resuming our talks. FLEC wanted to wait for a UNITA victory at the polls in order to negotiate the question of Cabinda. Its strategy did not work, and so FLEC must come to terms with reality. It should continue to negotiate with the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola government.

[Cunha] Do those talks suggest that dialogue will prevail in order to settle the Cabinda issue?

[Tomas] Yes. Those who are true patriots and put the interests of the people of Cabinda above their private interests and ambitions, and those who are not committed to the schemes of external groups, have no option but to negotiate with the government in order to find a solution to the Cabindan problem.

Malawi

President Empowered To Call Referendums

MB101119492 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] In Parliament today, a bill was passed on the calling and holding of a national referendum. The bill introduces an amendment provision in the Constitution that empowers the life president to call a referendum on any subject of national interest and to promulgate regulations to (lay down) procedures for the holding of any such referendum. The house has also passed three other bills. Parliament has since adjourned.

Mozambique

UN Official Says No Report on Troop Movement

MB1011133192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] Aldo Ajello, UN special interim representative in Mozambique, has not received any report from the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] denouncing the reported movement of government soldiers and weapons towards Lugela, Zambezia Province. This was revealed by Lieutenant Colonel Sinha, UN commander of military observers. On Sunday [8 November] Renamo's political representative Anselmo Vitor said government soldiers were moving towards Lugela in order to recapture the area, stressing that his movement's forces would not respond to the attack, not out of fear, but in order to prevent unnecessary loss of life.

Renamo Says Relief Agencies Side With Government

MB1211075792 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] Humanitarian relief agencies are conniving with the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] regime, and in the process helping Frelimo and its government. They neglect people living in Renamo areas by not providing them with foodstuffs and medicines.

Renamo administers large tracts of land, but Frelimo does not regard those people living there as Mozambicans, but as wild animals. It does not make sense that humanitarian organizations are siding with Frelimo's interests. People are dying in Renamo areas due to lack of food. It appears that their fate is only because they live in our areas.

Food is either rotting at Mozambican ports and warehouses or is delivered to Frelimo's communal villages. Frelimo officials also steal food aid which they then sell to the people, earning millions upon millions of meticals with the deal.

Six months ago, UN World Food Program representatives in Mozambique demanded that Renamo reopen roads in order to let vehicles carry foodstuffs to the people.

Government Signs Cooperation Accord With Zimbabwe

MB1011133692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] DIARO DE MOCAMBIQUE reports that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have signed an accord aimed at increasing economic bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The source says Zimbabwean businessmen expressed interest in investing in the agricultural sector in Mozambique.

Namibia

RSA Official for Walvis Bay Arrives 10 Nov

MB1011174892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1714
GMT 10 Nov 92

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Nov 10 SAPA—South Africa's chief executive officer on the Joint Administrative Authority [JAA] for Walvis Bay, Mr. Carl von Hirschberg, arrived in Windhoek on Tuesday [10 November] to work on a solution to the disputed port enclave's future.

Mr. von Hirschberg was welcomed by his Namibian counterpart, Mr. Nangolo Mbumba, Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Andreas Guibeb and South Africa's representative to Namibia, Mr. Stephan Aldrich, at Windhoek International Airport.

Foreign affairs ministers from both countries announced on August 21 that they had reached agreement on the implementation of the JAA to be chaired by an executive officer from each country.

Mr. Mbumba, formerly secretary to the Cabinet, said since the whole idea behind the JAA was cooperation between the two countries to find a solution to the problem, he could not have had a better counterpart.

"He has been very diplomatic, very helpful and very encouraging," he said of the former ambassador to the United Nations.

A first meeting is to be held in Windhoek on Tuesday afternoon to deal with technical issues like setting up offices and accommodation—followed by a trip to Walvis Bay on Wednesday.

"We will try and iron out the modus operandi of how we are going to work together," Mr. Mbumba said.

The question of the future of the 1,124 square kilometres port enclave, geographically Namibian but historically part of South Africa, was left to be negotiated after the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 concerning Namibia's independence from South Africa in 1990.

In terms of Namibia's Constitution and United Nations Resolution 432 of 1978, Walvis Bay and 12 off-shore islands must be reintegrated into Namibia.

The two governments initiated a joint technical authority to investigate joint administration last December.

Zimbabwe

UN Suspends Timetable for Troops in Mozambique

MB1111191592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] Harare Nov 11 SAPA—A timetable for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique has been suspended by the United Nations, the national news agency ZIANA announced on Wednesday [11 November].

The UN took the step because adequate arrangements still had to be made to protect vital trade routes in Mozambique, guarded by Zimbabwean troops.

According to a Zimbabwe Government statement, the troops would now be withdrawn on the advice of the UN.

The world body was responsible for implementing the peace accord signed by Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano and rebel Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama to end 16 years of war in the southern African country.

In terms of the Rome accord, signed on October 4 after protracted negotiations, Zimbabwean troops were supposed to have withdrawn from Mozambique by November 15—30 days after the general cease fire agreement came into effect.

On Monday it was reported however that UN peace monitors decided to draft a new timetable for the cease fire after the schedule drawn up in Rome last month proved to be too ambitious.

"We are working on a new timetable that will be more professional, more realistic and more viable," UN special representative in Maputo Aldo Ajello said at the weekend.

Guinea

CIS Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation

AB0911150692 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique de Guinee in French 2200 GMT 7 Nov 92

[Excerpts] The Commonwealth of Independent States, the former Soviet Union, intends to intensify its bilateral relations with Guinea. After the recent (?Estonian) government mission, a large delegation of the Russian Federation also arrived in Conakry this morning. The 11-member delegation of high-level functionaries from Russian ministerial departments is led by Mr. Rabotyzhev, deputy minister of external relations. Here is the Russian deputy minister talking to Georges Kante Diabate:

[Begin recording] [Rabotyzhev in Russian fading into French translation] There is a large spectrum of issues to be discussed, and it is quite obvious that we shall discuss not only the development of industries but other issues as well. For example, we shall discuss our relations in the field of culture and sports, especially at a time when Russian [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Diabate] Concerning the debt problem, what is the exact situation?

[Rabotyzhev] We have come with some proposals and we shall meet with experts from the Ministry of Finance and bank employees. We are going to find a solution to this problem.

[Diabate] And what about the problem of Guinean students in Moscow?

[Rabotyzhev] I must tell you that the situation of Guinean students in our opinion is linked with that of other students in Russia. Our government is currently taking general steps to solve the problem for all students in Russia. Before our departure certain steps were adopted in this direction and I believe that very soon a solution will be found to this problem. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ivory Coast

National Assembly Amends Standing Regulations

AB0911154292 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 4 Nov 92 p 3

[Eugenie Douayere article: "National Assembly: Standing Rules Amended;" first paragraph is FRATERNITE MATIN introduction.]

[Excerpts] The parliamentarians held a plenary session on 3 November to adopt the conclusions of the proposals made by an ad hoc committee made up mainly of legal practitioners. The aim of the session was to make some amendments to the provisions of the National Assembly standing rules, with a view to adapting them to the Assembly's multiparty configuration. [passage omitted]

The amendments proposed pertained, in particular, to the election of the speaker and the bureau of the National Assembly (Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7), and the appointment of the secretary general of the institution.

The second amendments dealt with the conditions under which the press can be admitted to follow proceedings of committee meetings. In addition to these amendments, a new innovation was proposed concerning the process for lifting parliamentary immunity, the principle of which has been constitutionally accepted.

Concerning the election of the National Assembly speaker, the process has now been simplified. The chairman of the ad hoc committee, Mr. Noel Nimlin explained: "In the case of multiple candidacies (two to four), if no absolute majority is won, the two candidates who score the highest number of votes will be made to compete with each other in a second round or voting. If the two candidates win an equal number of votes, the oldest in age will be elected." "We are adopting these provisions with the future in mind." [passage omitted]

If the standing regulations have not mentioned in the past the possibility of the speaker being incapacitated, or in the event of his death or vacancy of the post, a provision has henceforth been made to plug this loop-hole. Thus, in the case of incapacitation as provided for under Article 11 concerning the Presidency of the Republic, the oldest of the deputy speakers will summon a meeting of the Assembly bureau to notify members of this vacancy following which the National Assembly will be summoned for the election of a new speaker.

The innovation, as we said earlier, concerns the process for the lifting of parliamentary immunity. [passage omitted] Henceforth, the new law (Article 59) provides for the following: "When the public prosecutor refers a request to the National Assembly asking for authorization to prosecute or to arrest a parliamentarian for a criminal act, or requesting the suspension of proceedings against a parliamentarian, the speaker will summon the Assembly bureau to examine the case." [passage omitted]

Liberia

ECOMOG, NPFL Officials on 'Unilateral' Cease-Fire

ECOMOG Commander Warns Taylor

AB0911213192 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 9 Nov 92

[Text] Abuja, Nov 9 (AFP)—The head of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces in Liberia, Nigerian General Adetunji Olurin, warned that his forces would act decisively against Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor if he did not respect a cease-fire due to come into force at midnight Tuesday [10 November].

"We are not in conflict or at war with anybody but we shall make sure that we stop him from shooting and we would use

anything at our disposal", the general told a press conference, condemning the "unprovoked attack of Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) on October 16.

ECOMOG had so far settled for "containing the aggression" of Taylor's forces, he said. "Any attack on the ECOMOG will be repulsed, there is no cause for alarm, we are in full control of Monrovia", he added.

The West African peacekeeping forces earlier Monday launched a heavy artillery barrage on rebel-held zones of the Liberian capital Monrovia.

The NPFL holds most of Liberia outside Monrovia apart from two western counties seized in August by a rival rebel group.

The cease-fire was called after a weekend summit at Abuja of leaders of the West African Economic Community.

NPFL Defense Minister Comment

AB1011203192 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] The NPFL's [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] defense spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, called us up from Liberia to give his version of what is happening about their self-proclaimed cease-fire. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked Mr. Woewiyu whether they have, in fact, stopped fighting.

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] Well, as of midday today, we ordered our forces to stop fighting and, of course, as your own reporter in Monrovia is saying, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] continue to bombard our position by air and by sea.

[Ohene] And have you stopped fighting? Has the NPFL stopped fighting?

[Woewiyu] We have ordered our forces to stop fighting. Of course, if we are being shot at we are not going to turn our backs.

[Ohene] Why could you not just have a cease-fire that was ordered by ECOWAS? Why did you have to announce your own?

[Woewiyu] The reasons why we had to do that are several. First of all, we were not invited to the meeting in Abuja. We were not part of the discussions. So the term of reference of the cease-fire ordered by ECOWAS was not discussed with us. But to make sure that ECOMOG did not lie that they tried to by abide orders from ECOWAS and we did not, we made sure we gave our people 12 hours to stop in order for a cease-fire to be put in place. But it is clear now that they do not even want to observe any form of cease-fire.

[Ohene] So, when the ECOWAS ordered cease-fire starts at midnight, are you going to observe it?

[Woewiyu] If ECOMOG observes a cease-fire, we will observe a cease-fire. You see, the problem with the whole cease-fire and the reason we had to call it in advance is because in all the world around you do not call a cease-fire just by sitting in Abuja and say cease-fire. You have to sit the parties to a table and get a term of reference. You just cannot call a cease-fire because [pauses]...everybody has to know where they are and what they should be doing in the course of that cease-fire. If by midnight they cease fire and they let us know that want a cease-fire, we will do our best to honor that. If they do not, then we all know who is prolonging the pains of the Liberian people. [end recording]

Taylor on Disarming, Cease-Fire

AB111215292 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] President Charles Gankay Taylor says it is illogical for anyone to envisage the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] disarming to the present group of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in Monrovia. He says a cease-fire is important now to determine how to proceed to what to do to ensure peace in Liberia. He said we are not observing a cease-fire because we are weak, saying we are doing so because in the final analysis, it is our people's lives we are trying to save. The president said the government had shown good faith by declaring a unilateral cease-fire and emphasized that if a bullet flashed on the enemy side, the fighting will again resume.

On the question of whether the forces of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia will withdraw into the previous position in the wake of the unilateral cease-fire, president said withdrawal does not exist in the vocabulary of the NPFL, adding withdraw to where, from where, for what, and for whom in our own country? Withdrawal from our country? No way!

In another development, the [NPRA National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly] government says it expects some West African countries to send troops and other medical personnel. President Taylor did not give details, but reports say countries sympathetic to the cause of the Liberian people will be sending troops to greater Liberia to coincide with the simultaneous withdrawal of Nigeria-dominated ECOMOG troops in Monrovia.

[Paris AFP in English, in a Monrovia-dated item at 2114 GMT on 11 November reports the following about today's fighting: "On Wednesday afternoon the heaviest fighting was around Caldwell, the site of a large military base, 10 kilometres (six miles) northeast of the city centre. There were also clashes in the east of Monrovia, near the Gardnersville suburb, still under partial NPFL control. The three-year-long Liberian conflict seemed, on Wednesday, to have reached an impasse. According to observers, the repeated failure of attempts to reach a political settlement could open the way to a widespread offensive by ECOMOG, which has increased its troop deployment in Liberia from 7,000 to 12,000 men in the past few weeks."]

NPRA Rejects U.S. Claim on Aid From Libya*AB1111091592 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
0700 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] The NPRA [National People's Reconstruction Assembly] Government is challenging the U.S. State Department to make available to the public any evidence it may have to substantiate the wild allegation that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is being supplied arms by Burkina Faso, Libya, and Iraq. The government says it is doing this so that the American and the Liberian people, as well as the whole world may know who is telling the truth.

The NPRA Government, in the press release, says it is immediately opening up all its installations for inspection by the U.S. Government, including the U.S. Congress, the Pentagon, the American and world media, the Carter Center, the United Nations, and all interested independent observers. The government says, it is aware that only the light of public scrutiny can unmask the powerful forces carrying on the present genocide in Liberia. The government says the Reagan-Bush State Department has not shaken its confidence in the American system because it knows that the strength of this system is the American people, and not them. It says the State Department has run amok and has asked the American people to take a closer look at the Liberian crisis. [sentence as heard]

The NPRA Government is meanwhile asking the national and international press to publish the truth and protect democracy as the only purpose of the Liberian people in this tragedy is to establish such a system in this country. The government says the genocide in Liberia can cease today if the Bush State Department so desires.

The NPRA Government says the only issue now is whether Liberians will be allowed to establish democracy in Liberia or whether the racist [as heard] policy of imposing a puppet regime by means of foreign arms will prevail. The Bush administration has publicly stated on numerous occasions that it has no strategic interest in Liberia and that Liberians should solve their own problems, and now it seems to be claiming it has such interest.

In this connection, the NPRA Government says the recent sputtering of wild allegations of arms being supplied to the NPRA Government by Burkina Faso, Libya, Iraq, and the IRA [Irish Republican Army] would indeed be funny if they were not so pathetic. Meanwhile, the NPRA Government says it has resisted the suggestion of the U.S. State Department of pursuing a military solution to this Liberian tragedy because it is the people of Liberia that are dying, and their country being destroyed.

ECOMOG: NPFL Attacks Have 'Renewed Vigor'*AB1111142692 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
1400 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[Text] The West African peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], says in contradiction of the

ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] heads of state's directive ordering a cease-fire as of midnight last night, the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] of Mr. Charles Taylor has reintensified its ongoing attacks and aggression on the peacekeeping force and city of Monrovia.

In a release issued today, ECOMOG says several of its positions continue to be heavily attacked by the NPFL with renewed vigor. The attacks have been particularly heavy since 12 [o'clock] yesterday afternoon, when the NPFL announced unilateral cease-fire [word indistinct] to come into effect. According to ECOMOG, the unilateral cease-fire broadcast has since turned out to be just another of what the peacekeeping force calls the NPFL's [words indistinct]. The release further said the NPFL particularly intensified the attacks on all ECOMOG positions [words indistinct] ECOWAS cease-fire deadline of 1200 AM, November 10.

Meanwhile, the peacekeeping force says that it is still urging NPFL leader Charles Taylor to allow reason to prevail and respect the decision of the ECOWAS heads of state by rescinding his decision not to cease fire.

ECOWAS Official on Conflict With NPFL*AB1111165692 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 11 Nov 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Further fighting continues in Liberia and, apparently, there are those who are losing faith in the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force as a neutral element. Yesterday, America's assistant secretary of state, Herman Cohen, said the feeling was that was now one of the combatants and that the next step would be United Nations' intervention. And he pointed that Senegal, which provides troops for ECOMOG, feels to be having second thoughts, and it called for a special UN envoy to be sent to Liberia. Well, the reports of all this has annoyed the ECOWAS Executive Secretary Dr. Abass Bundu. On the line to Lagos, Robin White asked him how he reacted to Herman Cohen's suggestion; was he annoyed?

[Begin recording] [Bundu] Well, I do not think it was correct to say I was annoyed. But the point that I think needed to be made was that ECOMOG, as far as we are concerned, remains a neutral force. What I understood Mr. Cohen to be saying is that ECOMOG is now a combatant. Now, in a sense, that is true if one is using the term combatant in contradiction to a noncombatant. But I think one thing which is absolutely certain—and I want to believe Mr. Cohen will fully agree—is that ECOMOG is not a warring faction or warring party.

[White] But what about his suggestion that it might be a good idea for the UN to move in instead?

[Bundu] Oh, we have never had any difficulty at all working with the United Nations, and as you very well

know, we have been cooperating with the United Nations, which has remained supportive of our efforts in Liberia since the beginning. So we have no difficulty whatsoever working with the United Nations.

[White] Yes, but what about the ECOMOG force being replaced by a UN force?

[Bundu] Well, that is an entirely different matter and I would you rather you address that question to Mr. Butrus Ghali himself if the UN is in a position to replace ECOMOG.

[White] But if the money could be found, would you be happy for a UN force to replace ECOMOG? Would that be a good idea?

[Bundu] It is not a question of me being happy or unhappy about that kind of situation. Again, I would rather you address that to the UN. The ECOWAS heads have made it quite plain that they are prepared to cooperate with the UN in discharging their functions that they have undertaken in Liberia.

[White] What about Nigeria? Do you think Nigeria will be willing to pull out, or is it a matter now of not losing face?

[Bundu] Again here, I mean why Nigeria specifically? ECOMOG is not a Nigerian creation. I mean let us be quite clear about this.

[White] But nobody else apart from the Nigerians seem to be doing the fighting, do they?

[Bundu] Now, ECOMOG was set up by ECOWAS, and it is an organ of ECOWAS. The fact that Nigeria is playing a leadership role does not make it a Nigerian entity. I mean when you take the Gulf crisis, for example—the Gulf war—there was no denying the fact that the US played a lead role in that war, yet the coalition was never seen as synonymous to the United States.

[White] I think what may be bothering Mr. Cohen is these bombing raids that Nigerian airplanes are going on, and they are hitting civilians. Is that worrying you at all?

[Bundu] No, I think what my interpretation of Mr. Cohen's position is that he described ECOMOG as a combatant, and I have made that clear. What are the facts of the situation about? And I am sure, Robin, you should know this. It is that on 15 October, Charles Taylor, for reasons best known to himself, declared war on ECOMOG and actually attacked ECOMOG and shelled the city of Monrovia indiscriminately. Now, in that kind of situation, I am sure you are not expecting ECOMOG to fold their hands or, indeed, clap for Mr. Taylor.

[White] I think people are not quite happy about ECOMOG force defending themselves on the ground that that is a different matter when the Nigerian planes take off and indiscriminately bomb areas and kill civilians.

[Bundu] One thing I can assure you is that Nigerian planes have not bombed indiscriminately anywhere in

Liberia. They are certainly—I mean, these are responsible military officers from regular contingents of the countries contributing troops. They are well trained and I am sure versed in the laws of war, so they need no educating from any quarters. As to the application of the laws of war, they know what are legitimate military targets and what are not. [end recording]

Nigeria

AFRC Adopts NEC Option, Declines Comment

AB1011183192 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 10 Nov 92

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida is to address the nation on Monday [16 November] or Tuesday next week on the outcome of the AFRC [Armed Forces Ruling Council] meeting on the method of selecting presidential candidates and conducting free and fair elections. Addressing newsmen at the end of the two-day meeting in Abuja, President Babangida said one of the eight options submitted by NEC [National Electoral Commission] has been adopted, but declined to mention the one adopted. He, however, said he would meet with state governors tomorrow on the issue, since they had important roles to play in the presidential primaries and other party elections. In addition, the governors, being democratically elected, must be brought into any democratic process to represent the various components in the Federation.

Furthermore, the governors are expected to defend themselves on the various allegations against them by NEC and former presidential aspirants. General Babangida also said all loopholes identified by NEC during the botched primaries were being plugged and those found guilty would be punished. President Babangida would also meet members of the armed and uniformed services to brief them on the political development and futility of coups d'etat in our national life.

State Governors Refute NEC Accusations

AB1111220592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] State governors today defended themselves from the indictment of the National Electoral Commission [NEC] of electoral malpractices during the last presidential primaries. This was disclosed to State House correspondents by the governor of Ogun State, Chief Segun Osoba, at the end of the Council of State meeting, presided over by President Ibrahim Babangida at the presidential villa in Abuja. He said that the governors emphasized that they had an important role to play in the successful conduct of the presidential primaries and other elections as party members.

Chief Osoba stated that it was mandatory for governors who are also democratically elected to be given fair hearing by presidential aspirants so as to contribute to the democratic transition process. He said that the governors, in being

partisan, however, did not support a cash-and-carry presidential candidate or a 419 [reference to financial scandal] presidential aspirant. He remarked that Nigerians wanted nothing but fairness and that whoever emerged as president should be accepted by every Nigerian—every citizen of this country—so as to avoid chaos.

Earlier, some ministers submitted their hand-over notes to President Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja. The hand-over notes contained detailed activities of their respective ministries since the present administration came to power in 1985.

Togo

Minister 'Implicitly' Threatens Koffigoh's Arrest

AB1111150492 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Excerpts] Lome, Nov 11 (AFP)—Togo's Interior Minister Kodjo Agbeyome implicitly threatened Wednesday [11 November] to arrest Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh, who sacked him Monday but was overruled by the country's military ruler.

Sitting in his office under paramilitary police guard, Agbeyome told AFP that if Koffigoh "continues to violate the Constitution, to spread dissent and create disorder in the country, we shall be forced, as interior minister, to apply the law." [passage omitted]

"He's head of the government, but he can't sack me," Agbeyome said of Koffigoh, a lawyer installed by a national conference last year to oversee Togo's transition to democracy.

"I arrived here on the strength of the presidential tendency and I shall not go without the assent of the president."

Informed sources said Koffigoh had dismissed the two men because he felt they were working in the interests of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and not of the government and the democratic transition. [passage omitted]

'Several Thousand' Rally for Koffigoh

AB1111223292 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] An information rally chaired by Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh took place this afternoon at the prime minister's office. Several thousand citizens of

different ages stormed the prime minister's office, whose big yard was too small to contain the crowd. Over to you, Assia Kole Zebetor:

[Zebetor] It was around 1530 that the rally began with the appearance of the prime minister flanked by a few members of his government. Several political party and association leaders took the floor in turn to explain the motive for their presence, which was to give Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh their support and to ask all the democratic opposition to unite around the head of government in order to lead the transition to its end. The setting up of a peace-keeping force, proclamation of the Army's neutrality, reshuffling of the government, and organization of free and democratic elections are the demands made by the crowd, which asked the prime minister to tell them more about the crisis facing Togo.

In reply, the prime minister, after asking that a minute's silence be observed for all those who fell on the path to democracy, first reviewed the long road full of obstacles democracy from 5 October 1990 until today, with the organization of the Sovereign National Conference. In the face of various acts of provocation, the people preferred dialogue but without success, he said. The most recent sudden change of situation, the prime minister continued, was the illegal detention of the legislators, which provoked a new crisis.

Prime Minister Koffigoh said he had made proposals to the head of state on ways to ensure the security of every citizen, but his proposals remained dead letters. The prime minister then reaffirmed his stand on the dismissal of the ministers of territorial administration and security and of communication and culture. He concluded by calling for a general mobilization of the opposition for the final victory.

Troops Take up Positions Outside Ministries

LD1111215692 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 11 Nov 92

[Text] On the subject of the political situation in Togo, the two ministers close to the presidential party who were dismissed by the prime minister on Monday evening, are still refusing to go, while Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, for his part, wants the dispute in which he is involved with the head of state to be settled by the courts. The matter has been referred to the High Court.

Furthermore, I have just this minute learned that today, Wednesday, Togolese soldiers have taken up positions outside the ministries of culture and territorial administration, whose ministers are thus refusing to leave their posts.

END OF

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